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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah [illegible]

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agents in all principal towns in India.
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U. S. Fears Fascist Regime In Mexico

Gandhiji's Gesture To Zemindars

"REMEDY LIES IN YOUR OWN HANDS"

Raja Of Parlakimedi Interviews Mahatma & Presents Purse

BERBOI, March 31.

Gandhiji does not wish that old zemidaries should be extinct. He expressed this view at a meeting this morning between himself and the Raja of Parlakimedi, ex-Premier of Orissa.

The meeting lasted about half an hur and it is possible that the Raja Saheb will see him when latter returns there from Calcutta.

At to-day's meeting the Raja Saheb requested Gandhiji to enlighten him on the policy of the Congress with regard to the Zemindary system.

On His Silence Day

Gandhiji who is observing silence owing to ill-health, wrote the following on a slip of paper:

"I am glad you have come. I wish I was speaking and well enough for a fairly long discussion. You are quite right in saying that I do not wish the extinction of old zemindaries. All Congressmen do not think so. The remedy lies in the hands of the Zemindar friends. Now it is so, I have shown through the articles I have written. Nevertheless, if you so desire, I will gladly set apart some time to meet your friends. That cannot be in Calcutta. I am hardly in a fit state to cope with the work I have there. I can, therefore, only see you at Sheagaon when I reach there, unless there is a breakdown in my health."

During the interview the Raja of Parlakimedi presented Gandhiji with a purse of Rs. 1,116.—A.P.

Congress Cabinet

Agenda For To-day's Meeting

CALCUTTA, March 31.

The Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose met this evening at his residence six members of the Working Committee, who have arrived in Calcutta and had an informal discussion with them for a couple of hours.

The "Associated Press" now understands that the Working Committee will formally discuss the following subjects and its resolutions thereon in the course of their three-day meeting, commencing to-morrow afternoon:

(1) Indo-Afghan trade,

(2) Ministerial Affairs in C. with particular reference to the situation arising out of the release as a non-political prisoner

(3) The position of the Congress Party in the Assam Assembly especially the possibility of their forming a Congress Ministry in that province,

(4) The formation of Congress Committees in Indian States,

(5) The General political situation in the Punjab and

(6) The representation of the Indian Colony in Uganda with regard to cotton trade.—A.P.

Congress Bid For Govt. Of Assam?

Cent Per Cent. Victory In Tezpur Local Bodies Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, March 31.

"With so much support behind us we can well demand the Government of Assam" said Mr. Omeo Kumar Das, Secretary, Assam Assembly Congress Party, to me this noon, when the rsults of the Tezpur Local Board Election, showing 100 per cent victory for Congress were announced by the District Officer.

In 11 constituencies, Assam Congress Civic Board had set up nominees, all of whom secured an overwhelming majority of votes while at other places Congress has secured between 80 to 90 per cent seats.

HALIFAX' APOLOGIA

LONDON, March 31.

Lord Halifax addressing the Foreign Press Association at a luncheon declared there was nothing weak in a spirit of toleration or in a desire to avoid war by exhausting every means that diplomacy offered. The British nation intended to be strong and to go on building up strength in order to make its voice [illegible] the counsels of peace. It would be a most serious and dangerous error to think that there was any fundamental cleavage between the Government and the People of Britain in matters of Foreign Policy.—Reuter.

ANXIOUS TO RETAIN CARDENAS IN OFFICE

WASHINGTON, March 31.

Owing to the fear that a Fascist regime may supervene in Mexico if President Cardenas is forced out of office, the United States Government is resisting the suggestion to intensify the pressure [illegible] over the expropriation of oil companies.

Mr. [illegible] Hull is confronted with a very delicate situation.

On the one hand, United States' rights must be upheld and on the other hand the United States Government is determined to encourage [illegible] Government in Latin America even at some expense of American interests.—Reuter.

U. S. TO BUILD BIG BATTLESHIPS

WASHINGTON, March 31.

The United States has formally notified Britain and France her intention to build battleships of above 35,000 tons.

The text of the notes will be published to-morrow.—Reuter.

COMPENSATION FOR EXPROPRIATION?

Mexican President Calls Senate & Deputies' Meeting

MEXICO CITY, March 31.

President Cardenas is calling the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies in order to put proposals the most urgent of which is the approval of an [illegible] bond issue of hundred million pesos for payment as compensation for the expropriation of oil companies.—Reuter.

"Betting Not Allowed In Assembly"

Challenges Hurled At Each Other During Day's Debate

(From our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 31.

"Enthusiastic, exuberant and jubilant", to quote the words of Mr. Bajoria himself, was the Assembly when it passed by a huge majority the Third Reading of B. Das' Sarda Act Amending Bill—the first important non-official Bill to the credit of the Congress Party.

Mr. Bajoria fought hard—as hard that even the Law Member paid him compliment. "The worse the cause the better he fights."

A spirited [illegible] debate, thought [illegible] humour [illegible] of the House was aroused when Mr. Bajoria and Seth Govindas began hitting [illegible] at each other. Seth Govindas as member of the Marwari community, challenged the right of Mr. Bajoria to speak for the community and asserted that the majority in the community sup-

ROOSEVELT WON'T BE DICTATED

[illegible]

ported the Bill. "I bet one lakh of rupees if he can show that even 75 per cent of Marwaris support the Bill" excitedly declared Mr. Bajoria. "I am not a gambler" retorted Seth Govindas. Mr. Daga another Marwari member of the Congress Party issued another challenge saying that if even 40 per cent of the community was against the Bill, he was prepared to forfeit his whole property.

The President closed the scene with the reminder "betting is not allowed in the House."

SHAUKAT ALI UNNERVED

This was not the only challenge heard on the floor of the House to-day. The courageous and outspoken speech of Mr. Ghiasuddin, Punjab Muslim Member, in defence of the Bill exposing "the myth about Muslim public opinion" and declaring "this is not the first time the path of progress has been blocked in the name of religion" seemed to unnerve Maulana Shaukat Ali who also got up with a challenge asking whether Mr. Ghiasuddin would come with him to any Mosque anywhere in the country and address a Muslim meeting.

Mr. N. M. Sircar threw a [illegible] ball on the opportunists by his [illegible] declaration that [illegible] that [illegible] part was passed [illegible] were suddenly [illegible] Marwaris in [illegible] cues to carry on the agitation against the Act. He however complained that he did not refer to any member of the House and did not question the sincerity or strength of Muslim opposition, but the repeated "some Muslims" were [illegible].

(Details on Page 7)

Local Bounds Reform

Drowning Men's Love For Feeble Planks!

WHY DEHLAVI OPPOSES OPTION CLAUSE

Bill For Registration Of Vaids & Hakims Goes To Select Committee

Muslim members had a field day in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Thursday, when discussion on the first reading of the bill to amend the Municipalities Act, so as to incorporate provisions for the abolition of nominations, joint electorates with reservation of seats for [illegible] Muslim minorities and of the Option Clause for the Muslims [illegible] proceeded with.

While [illegible] members of the Muslim League spoke against the provisions of the Option Clause, two Muslim members on the Independent benches presented the non-Muslim League point of view in favour of the Option Clause.

Mr. M. M. Shaikh said that he supported the Option Clause not merely out [illegible] courage of his convictions, but also on the strength of the opinion expressed by the [illegible] in his District [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful Khattri or Arora girl for a handsome educated Arora Youth of 25, Assistant Director in a Bombay Cinetone on Rs. 100 per month, owns property in U. P. Apply with photograph to P. N. Seth, 36 Canning Road, Allahabad. (8223)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Clerks, Ticket Collector, Second Guards, apply with two annas stamps F. C. Jaitley, Bela Road, Delhi. (10006)

Wanted an experienced Electrical Engineer for a local mill temporarily for six months. Apply with testimonials stating pay required to Box 10026 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted. Traffic Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, Ticket Collectors and Checkers, Booking and Office Clerks for Bombay. Application form obtainable on payment of Re. 1. Apply by 5th April 1938, Director, Public Utility Service, Lahore. (10039)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10033, "Bombay Chronicle."

134. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10021)

227. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents of both sexes to sell silk sarees etc. Pay Rs. 200 monthly. Particulars free. The National Trading Co. Ludhiana. (10003)

Wanted organisers for guaranteed debentures on Rs. 300. Mitson, Ltd., 3, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (10001)

238. BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

Poona City Dental practice for sale, established by qualified Dentist, good scope. Apply Box No. 10042, "Bombay Chronicle".

242. FURNITURE FOR SALE

You can now buy Modern and Artistically designed Furniture on different easy terms. Visit our Showrooms and Factory, Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta Road, Fort, and ... Road, Girgaum. Gujarat ... Works. Phone, 30144. (10041)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR, viz., Foreign Rate Circular No. 2 of 1938, is being issued to-day. Particulars may be obtained from the

CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, Bombay or Stations. (8267)

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE to the Public that we have dismissed Mr. CHUNILAL PURSHOTAM from our services and we will not be responsible for any dealings done by anybody with him on our behalf.

PROPRIETOR, The Tandur & Shahabad Stone Co., (10048)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

Plots Nos. 116 and 116-A.

The Collector will put up to Public Auction leases of Plots 116 and 116-A, situated on Jamshedji Tata Road in Block II of the Back Bay Reclamation, measuring about 1,737 and 600 square yards respectively on 5th April, 1938 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) in his office at Old Custom House, Fort.

Plot No. 116-A will be leased for the erection of a Petrol Service Station only. Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector in cash or in Government Securities Rs. 15,000 in respect of Plot No. 116 and Rs. 7,500 in respect of Plot No. 116-A on the day previous to the date of auction The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of the bid is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD, Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office, Bombay.
30th March, 1938. 8245.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, that our clients Messrs. BHOGILAL CHHOTALAL are the owners of a trade mark known as "SWASTIC CHHAP" alias "SWASTIC BRAND" and which they have registered under No. 1634 and which Trade Mark they impress upon the Silver Bars of 25 Tolas, 50 Tolas and 100 Tolas, respectively and sell the same under the said Trade Mark. Any PERSON therefore found using the said trade mark or any IMITATION thereof will be liable to be proceed against according to LAW.

CHOKSEY & CO., Attorneys for Messrs. Bhogilal Chhotalal.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, BEZWADA

O.S. 366|1933, E.P. 63|37.

Heerabhoy Chinoy and others as decree-holders filed an E.P. 63|37 for sale of mortgaged property against (1) Mangibhoy, (2) Shahrnibhoy, (3) Sheriffbhoy, (4) Fatimabhoy, (5) Gorima (judgment debtors) and the same is posted to 5-4-1938 for sale notice. Objections if any may be filed on that date. Otherwise the E.P. will be proceed ex parte.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, Advocate for Decree Holders.
Bezwada, 22-3-38. (10047)

Public Notices

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

The Supplement to the January, 1938, Issue is now available and will be delivered to subscribers at any of the Company's Exchanges on application.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED. (8259)

NOTICE.

RATEPAYERS ARE WARNED against paying bills for Municipal Rates and Taxes without receiving back the bills duly receipted at the time of payment. The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself impressed with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts written on ordinary slips of paper are invalid and cannot be recognised.

Ratepayers, when in doubt about any payment, or about any assessment matter relating to their properties, should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.

I. H. TAUNTON, Municipal Commissioner, For the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay.
1st April, 1938. 8260.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain Post Office 5 Year Cash Certificates and debts belonging to MOHANSINGH alias MOHANSINGH JHANDASINGH, Retired Permanent Way Inspector, B. B. & C. I. Railway, a widower, residing at Matunga, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1.) CHANANSINGH MOHANSINGH, (2.) RAJINDERSINGH MOHANSINGH, and (3.) BALWANTSINGH MOHANSINGH, all of Bombay Sikh Inhabitants, the first residing at Santa Cruz and the second and third residing at Matunga outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 18th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the Second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 18th day of March, 1938.
MESSRS. GAGRAT & CO., Petitioners' Attorneys. 8261.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT JAMBULWADY LANE (EAST), OFF KALBADEVI.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 1636 of 1927, (Goswami Shree Vallabhacharyaji Mahraj vs. Ramdas Walji and others) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, the 1st April, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

Redeemed Pension and Tax land with dwelling House at Jambulwady Lane (East), admeasuring about 237 square yards, present Street Nos. 10-12, and bounded on the East by the property of Peraj Khatao, on the West and North by the properties of Jagmohandas M. Nathubhoy and on the South by Jambulwady Lane (East).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Court Receiver at Lalgir Chambers, at the corner of Dean Lane and Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

Auction Sales.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Bungalow Furniture, Godrej Safe, Electric Geyetner, Duplicator, Singer machine, Remington portable typewriter, Godrej steel cabinet, H.M.V. gramophone, Chesterfield sets, underwood and Remington typewriter No. 12, etc.

SABITA
Gone Crazy
with LOVE HUNGER HILARITY!
IN SAGAR'S SMILE-SHOW
"300 DAYS AND AFTER"
TO-DAY, Sat., Sun., at 2-30, 5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.
WEST END
Talkies ..... Lamington Rd.

The Social Film that has made a Record
NOW in MARATHI:
"KUNKU"
Remember It's PRABHAT!
DAILY: 5, 8 & 11 P.M.
CENTRAL CINEMA: Girgaum

HEAR THE HON. MR. BALASAHEB KHER (THE BOMBAY PREMIER) ON PROHIBITION IN HARI PURA HARI PURA HARI PURA CONGRESS TOPICAL
ALSO HEAR THE HON. MR. KANAIYALAL MUNSHI THE HON. MR. MORARJI DESAI SYED ABDULLA BRELVI NOW in ITS 4th WEEK WITH WADIA'S LUTAROO LALNA
FEATURING: NADIA
AT LAMINGTON
2, 5, 8 & 10-45 P. M.

MATINEE: To-day 2-30 p.m.
"KANHOPATRA"
5TH WEEK
DAILY: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA GIRGAUM.

LAST DAY
4 SHOWS: At 2, 5, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
PRABHAT'S "THE UNEXPECTED"
HINDI... "Duniya-na-Mane?"
THE ONLY SOCIAL TO RUN 25 Weeks in Bombay
KRISHNA

1,118 PERSONS CONVICTED FOR CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

The Secretary, the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has issued the following:—

During the month of February last the Society succeeded in detecting 662 cases of use of unfit animals, 2 cases of ill-treatment, 4 cases of carrying fowls and ducks suspended by legs and 50 cases of overloading of carts.

In respect of these 1,173 prosecutions were instituted. 42 prosecutions pending from the previous months were also disposed of during the month under review. 24 prosecutions were left pending due to the absence of the accused persons. Convictions were secured in 1,118 cases and in the rest of the cases the accused were either warned and discharged or acquitted.

44 animals were sent during the month by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel, for treatment.

2 animals were sent during the month by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates to the Municipal Contagious and Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment.

108 animals were treated as outpatients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the various courts.

At Bandra 33 cases of use of unfit animals were detected and in respect of these 33 prosecutions were instituted 9 prosecutions pending from previous months were also disposed of during the month under review. 9 prosecutions were left pending due to the absence of the accused persons.

The Society was successful in securing convictions in 31 cases. In two cases the accused were acquitted.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

There were 69 animals in the Hospital at the beginning of the month. During the month 169 animals were newly admitted, 129 were discharged cured, 9 were discharged uncured, 35 died leaving 65 animals in the Hospital at the end of the month 272 cases were treated as out-patients.

KALYAN TALUKA PEASANTS' MEETING

Legislation Fixing Maximum Land Revenue Demanded

(From A Correspondent).

KALYAN, Tuesday.

Under the auspices of the Kalyan Taluka Peasants' Union, a mass meeting of peasants was held on Sunday at Jambul, a village six miles from Ambernath. Hundreds of peasants from different villages came to the meeting.

Mr. Dinkar Desai of the Servants of India Society presided.

Many peasants narrated pathetic tales of their woes and sorrows. Instances of harassment of peasants by landlords were brought to light.

Miss Godavari Gokhale in addressing the meeting said that the woes of peasants could only be redressed on the strength of their own organisation. She exhorted them to join peasants' Union in larger numbers and make it powerful force in villages.

The meeting adopted a resolution demanding legislation fixing maximum land rent to be paid by actual cultivators to landlords and reducing the existing land revenue.

JAIPUR RAJYA MANDAL

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, (By Mail).

A meeting of the workers of Jaipur City was held on March 28 at Nath Mallji Ka Kat in connection with the commencement session of the Praja Mandal.

Sjt. Hira Lal Shastri after narrating the history of the Praja Mandal, expressed satisfaction at its present organisation. He appealed to all people to lend their support to the Mandal as it stood for a noble cause.

The International Telecommunications Conference, now proceeding in Cairo, is expected to conclude by the first week of April. The leader of the Indian delegation, Mr. Krishna Prasad, I.C.S., will leave for India immediately afterwards while the two technical officers who form part of the delegation will go on a study tour of the West to obtain first hand knowledge of the latest developments in aviation and wireless communication.

CHANDRA MO... 2ND WEEK

Trade Unions Must Be Free From Grip Of Employers

Three Unions Forward Opinion On Recognition Of Unions To Labour Commissioner

The General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar and the Municipal Workers and Bombay Hawkers' Union has sent a memorandum to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, on the subject of recognition of Trade Unions in the course of which he says:—

Before expressing our views on each and every condition which employers wish to impose for the purpose of recognition, we would like to make it clear at the outset that it is wrong on the part of the employers to view the Act of recognising Unions as a concession to be shown to the Workers.

The Unions represented by myself, are affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress which stood for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Labour, and this view was shared by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the most outstanding national leader, who was the President of the A. I. T. U. C. then. But as matters are moving, time has come when I have to acknowledge that the views expressed by the Royal Commision are much more liberal, and in the interest of workers and therefore, I will urge, on the Government of Bombay, generally to line itself up with the recommendations of the Royal Commission and hope much good will accrue, if our popular Ministries force them on the employers.

We do not accept the demand that a Trade Union should be run by actual workers although in the early stages about ten to fifteen per cent. of the executive could be composed of "outsiders." A Union is always controlled by actual workers. But it becomes absolutely impossible to run it by workers alone. Apart from this aspect of the question, we must say that we are opposed to the dictation of the employers with regard to the leadership or the personal office executive. Any person who is interested in the cause of labour and fights for labour, must have a right to be elected on the executive of a Union by its members.

In this connection the Royal Commission on Indian Labour held that "the endeavour to dictate to Unions or the subjects of their officers or leaders is equally short-sighted and unwise." The Indian Trades Unions' Act 1926 limits the number of outsiders to 50 per cent. on the executive of a Union. It is a wise limitation and that much proportion should be kept up for the present.

We agree that the Union should send to the employer a copy of its rules and regulations and any amendments which may be made from time to time; but we cannot accept that the same should receive the employers' approval for the obvious reason that the acceptance of this condition would convert a genuine Trade Union with a company Union under the dictatorship of the employer.

We cannot accept these dangerous conditions, given in (p, q, s, t, u and v) as they are calculated to deprive the workers of their most valuable right to strike whenever they want to do so.

We want to urge upon the Government that almost all the conditions which we are not prepared to accept are calculated to reduce the Union to a weak and lifeless organisation subservient to the dictates of the employer. A Union recognised on these conditions is worse than a Union which is not recognised, so far as the interests of the workers are concerned.

It is extremely interesting to note that the same view is expressed by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour who stated that "the employer who .... in any other way tries to weaken the influence of the Union he has recognised, is in no way better than the employer who denies recognition outright, and is as little likely to advance the cause of peace." Needless to say that the conditions to which we do not agree are meant to weaken the influence of the Union.

MATCH INDUSTRY THREATENED BY FOREIGN CONCERNS

Indian Chamber Of Commerce, Calcutta, Appeals To Govt. To Stop Scandal

CALCUTTA, March 30.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta in the course of a communication addressed to the Government of India drew attention to the unfair competition by the foreign match concerns established in India with indigenous match factories.

The Committee had taken up the question with the Government of India as far back as 1935 and again in 1936 giving available facts and figures which proved that the foreign concerns were using their large financial resources to extend their share of the Indian market by means of unfair competition to the detriment of the Indian manufacturers.

The Government had conveyed to the Chamber certain proposals of the foreign concerns concluded according to them to stop internal competition but the Committee replied about a year before pointing out the inadequacy of the proposals and suggesting a more comprehensive agreement between the match factories.

The Committee point out that the Government have taken no action in the matter since then. The Committee deplored the apathetic attitude of the Government of India in this matter all the more because the possibility of foreign competition from powerful non-Indian concerns has been a constant menace all the time and the Government must have been fully aware of it.

The Committee point out that as many as seventeen Indian match factories have already closed down owing to unfair competition. The Committee also refer to the report of the Indian Tariff Board which drew attention to this possibility of foreign concerns using their ... finances to drive out the ... manufacturers. The ... strongly urge the Government of India to institute immediately a thorough enquiry into ... matter and adopt suitable ... to save the Indian con... being wiped out.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA & AMERICA

The following statement to the Press was made by Mr. E. C. Riley, General Manager of the Export division of the General Motors Corporation, on arrival in Bombay, Saturday:—

I have looked forward with great pleasure and anticipation to my first visit to India. I am en route to China and Japan and this stop over in Bombay permits me to visit General Motors India who handle the distribution of General Motors' Products throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. General Motors India have recently appreciably expanded their investment and activity at their works in Sewree to accommodate increased production requirements.

The recent decline in American business has not adversely affected our export sales, which are currently running appreciably better than a year ago. Many observers have a feeling that the worst is over in the United States and that improvement is within sight. Of course those of us who believe that economic conditions can best be improved by increased total volume of world trade, are looking forward with hope to a successful conclusion of the Engli...merican reciprocal trade treaty now under consideration. It is hoped that this treaty may be followed by one between your country and mine with resulting increased trade. I have noted with interest that India has a favorable annual balance of trade with the United States of something over Rs. 60,000,000. What is urgently needed between our two countries is an increased total volume of trade.

One of the important items of Indian purchase from abroad is the motor car. General Motors India has established itself as an integral part of the Indian Capital National Economy and is committed to the policy of undertaking in India all activity that can be economically carried out in India. Progress has been pronounced and satisfactory, as our operations at Sewree indicate.

Unfortunately my visit this time is limited, but I hope to return with a ... and spend some ... travel and ...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

WORKERS' RIGHTS TO BE CONCEDED

Trade Union Federation's Representation To Labour Commissioner

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Trade Union Federation has made a representation to the labour commissioner, Bombay, regarding the recognition of Trade Unions by Employers. In the course of it the Hon. Secretary says that he has carefully considered the views expressed by employers on the subject of recognition of Trade Unions. Before expressing their views on every condition which the employers wish to impose for the purpose of recognition, they would like to make it clear at the outset that it is wrong on the part of the employers to view the act of recognising unions as a concession to be shown to the workers. It is one of the fundamental rights of labour to demand recognition of trade unions, as recognition primarily means the right of a union to negotiate with the employer in respect of matters affecting either the common or the individual interests of its members.

NO RESTRICTION FOR OUTSIDERS

They have definite views on the various conditions on which employers would be prepared to grant recognition to trade unions. They do not accept the demand that the Executive of a Union should have only 10 to 15 per cent. outsiders. Any person who is interested in the cause of labour should have a right to be elected on the Executive of a Trade Union, without taking into consideration the proportion in the number of outsiders on its executive. In this connection they would like to draw the attention of the Government and the employers to what the Royal Commission on Indian Labour said on this matter. They held that "The endeavour to dictate to unions on the subject of their officers or leaders is equally short sighted and unwise." Under the Indian Trade Unions Act 1926, the number of outsiders on the Executive of a union should not be more than 50 per cent. The same proportion should be continued without further restricting the proportion of outsiders.

RIYAL COMMISSION'S VIEW.

They agree to the principle that the membership of a union should be purely voluntary. But it is absolutely absurd to suppose that a union can increase its membership by resorting to methods of intimidation and victimisation of workers who are not members.

They do not agree to the principle that a minimum requirement of membership should be necessary for a Union to get recognition. Commenting on this subject the Royal Commission on Labour in India stated that the fact that a union consists of only a minority of employees is no adequate reason for withholding recognition." In the interests of a Union it is eminently desirable to have a large membership, but this is a matter for the unions to consider and not for the employers. Therefore every registered union should receive recognition.

Continuing the Secretary points out that there is no justification for the employers to demand that the union should not encourage class war, a that would go against the pinciple that an employer cannot dictate the policy of a union so long as he does not allow the union to dictate the policy of the employer.

NO EMPLOYERS' DICTATORSHIP

They agree that the union should send to the employer a copy of its rules and regulations and any amendments which may be made from time to time, but they cannot accept that the same should receive the employer's approval for the obvious reason that the acceptance of this condition would convert a genuine trade union into a company union under the dictatorship of the employer.

Almost all the conditions which they are not prepared to accept are calculated to reduce the union to a weak and lifeless organization subservient to the dictates of the employer. A union recognised on these conditions is worse than a union which is not recognised, so far as the interests of the workers are concerned.

RIGHTS

In addition to the right of recognition the Hon. Secretary points out that the following rights should be conceded to a recognised union:—

(1) Rights to the collection of union subscription on the employer's premises on pay days.
(2) Right to circulate notices and other literature on employer's premises, including the right to post notices of meetings on notice boards.
(3) Right to hold meetings inside the employer's premises outside working hours.
(4) The right to interview the employer's representative by the officers of the union at least four times during a month.

In conclusion his Committee expects Government to see that the proposed legislation in the matter of recognition of Trade Union is strictly based on the recognised principles of the Trade Union Movement and equity and justice so that it may ensure unhampered growth of the Trade Union Movement in this Presidency on sound lines and strong foundations and promote better and more cordial relationship between capital and labour.

BRITISH MAZDAZNANS IN BOMBAY

Mother Gloria and Mother Ashoi and friends a group of the European Mazdaznans who are touring India and are at present in Bombay, have consented at the request of their friends Miss Shirin Maneckji Cursetji, Lady Billimoria, Mrs. P. C. Byramji, Major Sohrab R. Bamji, and Mr. Nanabhoy F. Mama, to give lectures and demonstration of their breathing exercises with music at the Sir Jiwanji Mody Hall of the R. R. Cama Oriental Institute at 6-0 p. m. (S. T.) on Monday (4th inst.) where all are requested to attend.

ZAFFRULLAH KHAN ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Sir M. Zaffarullah Khan, Commerce Member to the Government of India and Mr. N. R. Pillai, his official adviser, arrived yesterday afternoon by the "Viceroy of India"

Sir Mohamed said in regard to the Indo-British Trade talks, "I will get into touch with the non-official adviser as well as the Government of India in regard to the trade talks and then it will be fine to say how soon the next stage of negotiations will begin".

He left for Delhi by the Imperial Mail.

TO-MORROW!

SEE THE FAR OF DREAM OF THE MILLIONS

the unparlled Beauty of the Snoworld Kashmir and Himals for the FIRSime on the Screen

N

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS'

DAUHTER OTHE HIMAAYAS

ENAKSHI RAMARAO (M.A.)

supported by

PROF. RAMANAND — PURI MAYA CHATTERJEE & ORS. in Chief role

at

KRISHNA CINEMA :—: Dubash Theatre

A GRAND CTACLE OF SCENERY, MU & EMOTION

A WADIA MOVIETONE PICTURE

MING FROM: MORROW

PROTEST AGAINST TRANSFER OF KURLA SCHOOL

Administrator's Action Criticised: Memorandum To Kher

A memorandum is submitted to the Prime Minister by the Kurla Educational Board asking him to stop the administrator of Kurla Municipality from handing over the Kurla A. V. School to the General Education Society, Dadar.

The Board had an interview with the Administrator but they were not satisfied with the reasons given by him.

The memorandum deals with amongst other things the following:—

The action of the Administrator in handing over the school to an outside body is against the Municipal Borough Act.

The General Education Society has reduced the salaries of all the teachers and in some cases they are reduced by 50 per cent.

Similarly the fees of the students are increased from 12 annas to rupee one for all classes.

The General Education Society in this business will earn yearly about Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000.

The Administrator even refused to stay the handing over of the school until the matter is disposed of by the Minister of Education.

The Administrator is still continuing the Kurla Urdu A. V. School although it is not recognised.

JOURNALIST CLEARED OF CHARGE

But Magistrate Holds Articles Are Scurrilous Writing

Judgment was delivered in the case in which Mr. Fram M. Balsara, a member of the editorial staff of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" stood charged with defamation at the instance of Mr. P. P. Kapadia, an architect.

The complainant, who is a B.A., B.C.E., and J.P., charged Mr. Balsara with defamation in connection with two articles appearing in "Kom Sevak", a Gujarati weekly. The complainant alleged that the accused was the author of the articles in question.

The Magistrate opined that the articles in question were highly defamatory and it was a scurrilous writing attributing immorality to the person referred to.

The accused denied that he was the author of the articles in question, although he admitted that he was an occasional contributor to the "Kom Sevak".

The sole question to be decided was whether the accused had written the articles complained of. The manuscripts of the articles in question were not produced in Court. The Magistrate was not disposed to put great reliance on the witnesses of the complainant as they had made contradictory statements.

As there was no proof of the accused having written the defamatory articles, the Magistrate ordered him to be acquitted.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Thursday,

An unidentified male was found near the Reay Road Station, in an unconscious state with serious injuries on the back of his head, yesterday. He died later.

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death due to a fall from a running train.

Mohamed Usman was arrested yesterday by the Mahim police on a charge of attempting to commit suicide and was put up before the presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

Holding that the accused did not dishonestly embezzle the amount, though he and his mother committed a breach of duty as trustees and executors of his father's will, the Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitted Nassarwanji Behramji Motiwalla of the charges of criminal breach of trust preferred against him by Ardeshir Dinshaw Mehta.

Conviction For Selling Adulterated Ghee

On March 25, Sadashiv Laxman, Vendor in the shop at No. 46, fined Rs. 100 or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort, for selling adulterated ghee

One of the most sensational cases of conspiracy to cheat Government was concluded to-day when the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Karamalli Gulamali Allana and four others stood charged with criminal conspiracy to cheat the Government.

All the accused were found guilty on two charges. The first two accused were sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. The third and fourth accused were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge while the fifth accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge. The sentences are to run concurrently.

The names of the accused are:—Haramali Gulamali, Jaffarali Gulamali, K. B. Jaffarali, K. T Jaffarali and Ganpat and Putlaji

Twelve arrests were made last night, in connection with sutta betting at Bazar Gate Street, Grant Road, Ambalal chawl, and at Thakurdwar. Moneys amounting to Rs. 75 and alleged sutta chits were seized from them.

All the accused were enlarged on bail at Girgaum Police Court.

MIDNIGHT STRUGGLE WITH RUFFIANS

Alarm Proves Unavailing At Worli Till Youths Come To Rescue

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A midnight drama, was enacted last night, at Worli, in which a Parsi couple were waylaid by six persons.

The scuffle in which the Parsi Lady and the chaffeur of her car put up a heroic fight against the ruffians, who beat the driver, took place on an open space about 300 yards from the building of the late Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla.

This place, where the timely arrival of two young men in response to the alarm raised by the Parsi gentleman and at whose appearance the six persons drove away in their car, presents a gloomy aspect, and can be described as the under-world's playground in the city of Bombay!

Electric light has not penetrated this piece of land and the two young men stated that for hundreds of yards around, no policeman was visible.

As the alarm was raised a small crowd gathered including some Pathan watchmen in the neighbouring locality, but no police constable was seen even after so much noise was made.

The incident happened between 12 midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning.

The two youths challenged the ruffians, but hurling abuses at them, and thinking that a big crowd was coming from behind, the men drove off. They were chased for a small distance by another car, but they managed to escape.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

As a result of the retirement of Sir Hormazdiar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, several changes will be effected on the Police Court Bench in the City from to-day.

Mr. I. N. Mehta will take his seat at the Third Court, Esplanade, in place of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala who has been appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate.

All the gambling cases in the city, which were being tried by Mr. Mehta at Girgaum Police Court, will now be heard, from to-day by Mr. I. S. Haji, at Mazagon Police Court.

Mr. W. K. Mankar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, will preside at Girgaum Court, and Mr. K. J. Khambata will take Mr. Mankar's place at Dadar.

The following appointments have been made:

With effect from April 1, 1938, vice Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, who has been appointed to be Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—

Mr. W. K. Mankar, to be Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. R. Mathalone to officiate as a Presidency Magistrate and to hold the temporary appointment to be released by Mr. W. K. Mankar.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta, to officiate as a Presidency Magistrate and to hold the temporary appointment to be released by Mr. R. Mathalone.

SIR A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR

Diwan Bahadur Sir, A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India arrived in Bombay by s. s. "Viceroy" yesterday. He will stay in India for about three months.

NEW WIREMEN AND SUPERVISORS

Results Of January And February Examinations

The following candidates have passed in the examination of electrical supervisors and wiremen held in Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad in the months of January and February, 1938:—

Bombay

SUPERVISORS

P. B. Dubash, F. R. Birdy, G. G. Dingankar, G. J. Jadhav, L. N. Pitale, R A Taharabadkar, N M Patne, V M Chatpat, J E Dastoor, H D Madon, D J Sukhadwalla, D R Khumbatta, G A Parikh.

WIREMEN

A K Avasty, V K Ananth, P G Engineer, V Stebeiro, H. A. D'Mellow, T Srampill, D C Lacey, G N Unwalla, N S Patel, J. B Dastur, R M Silveira, N Menezes, L F Fernandes, S F Dhabhar, A D'Souza, M M Devasia, S Braganza, F S L Fernandes, M Rodricks, M E Easow, A Mann, S V Nawalekar, A Fernandes, N C Gogate, S K Poyarekar, P. D. Rane, M B. Jukar, Y M Satham, H W Kale, K G Nimkar, C N Dalvi, L G Manjarekar, S D Hegade, K M Patil, P J Chemburkar, B B Kadam, M G Hivalkar, W V Adhyapak, M T Avad, K B Karmarkar, Y S. Shirkey, N K Savant, A N Devkar, S N Walavalkar, G A Wani B L Chavan, B A Pujare, B H Chemburkar, D M Vartak, H K Kulkarni, S S Pathare, M. M Shinde, N B Madhekar, V N Kumtekar, A B Chaukekar, B L Shelke, B G Redij, P K Bhosale, B D Mandare, V L More, S G More, D G Sawant, V L Shukla, D G Suvarnapathak, M V Tavde, U H Kuveskar, L B Phadnis, M A Amerkar, R B Salgaonkar, P R Mayekar, B M Gaonkar, F J Shah, B S Nandode, D B Mhatre, S V Samant, W B Patwardhan, K S Babel, D B Rane, K B Kakade, F K Chavan, K R Naik, S Moreshwar, A V Vayerkar, A V Bandivadekar, E L Mapare, R J Dhokre, M K S K Pathan, S V Nandwiskar, L P Patil, B D Kenee, S S Andhare, G D Khartad, D G G Kawle, A Mohamed, H C Mehta, P T Sampat, M E Shaikh, N N Gajjar, A M Narawala, T B Thakor, S C Shah, M M Joshi, J Mangalji, J B Davar, P Pontes, V D Mehta, N D Fitter, D S Patel, S R Pathak, D J Fajalia, N K Desai, K Gulamhusein, P H Unwala, M H Gami, S H Colah, T D Patel, N S Masalawalla, D S Chherawalla, Y Ismail, B U Kharadi, H B Bhiwandiwalla, G G Patel, J H Thakker, S P Choksey, T L Hada, J S Bhatt, A Issabhai, D O Mehta, I Joosab, H F Bhesania, A Isharsingh, D P Gill, S A Razvi, H K Dawoodkhan, J S William, S M S Adam, O Ebrahim, M Alahbux, A M M Husein, S M Banarji, M J Shaikh, J C Fernandes, L Alphonso, A A Kasoo, M A A Kadar, A Alisaheb, A R S Jaffar, J Fernandes, K Atraram, B D'Souza, A F M Nannekhan, S A Lateef, M Y Mohamed, D Harnamsingh, A M Ahmed, S S Nanthsingh, H M Shahabudin S Nannekhan, S F S Mohiddin, S P S Karamsingh.

Poona

WIREMEN

K V Shinde, V S Patil, S J Bhosale, S T Ghule, D D Shirshathe, G B Kulkarni, P P Badamanjee, K M Shivarkar, V H Sathe, W G Jagtap, S R Pathak, S P Baravkar, G P Dhamale, M S Pharande, B. H Wagh, A K Shinde, P K Nidre, P H Nane, A K Naidoo, P G Kulkarni, R H Thatte, V G Deshpande, A B Bidkar, G G Thakur, P D Agesgekar, D R Junavade, S N Patankar, M R Sonavane, G A Maggid, P A Jadhav, K M Mulla, B R Page, M V Khadilkar, S R Jadhav, R M Wayachal, W N Padsalgikar, J Daniel, M R Shekatkar, V G Kulkarni, K S Khopkar, S Y Madan, A Lobo, N C S Raghavan, J C Isaac, F M Boocha, F K Irani, V G Pillay, G A Subedar, C R Gavali, F Ishwardas, S Mahiboob, T R Kulkarni, S P Baligeri, G L Chatni.

Ahmedabad

SUPERVISORS

R J Patel, D R Patel, K J Mistri, R K Sharma, H M Parasher.

WIREMEN

P S Talsania, S D Sharma, S T Thakore, R S Vaidya, M D Koorani, J Mathew, V J Patel, B Mahijibhai, D L Bhutt, H A Parmar, V K Vaishnav, C R Patel, R H Patel, B V Mistri, S M Dave, N L Mehta, M H Pandya, R Abheding, M P Tank, R J Patel, M L Naik, T P Mistry, C M Jani, V T Patel, A P Rawal, C R Shukla, D D Patel, B M Patel, M N Nirmal, M P Dave, G G Baraiya, K B Dabhi, H S Baboo, H B Soni, D M Thakkar, C H Trivedi, B J Bhatt, K K Desai, T R Vyas, K M Trivedi, K N Parmar, Y W Pawar, L S Jebanputtra, S Madhavlal, N K Brahmabhatt, K R Nikte, K G Tamhane, K H Mistry, S S Erda, Erda, J K Dubal, R K Dave, V C Panchal, M C Rajput, S D Malvania, N R Hathi, B G Vasavada, D R Panadi, N M Patel, P N Dave, M M Patel, S K Patel, S Dhuliya, K N Iyengar, V K Chhaya, G G Savant, V P Veerkar, M T Mohamed, G Kanayalal, R N Kanhaiyalal, Habibullah, G B Sharma, B Gopilall, D G Deyare.

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BOMBAY.

Q: "What is the best way to build up Health and Strength after Malarial Fever?"

ANGIER'S is the answer

The soothing, tonic and restorative qualities of Angier's Emulsion make it invaluable for healing the diseased tissues and building up health and strength after malarial and other fevers, or after any serious illness.

A remedy of proved value and universally recommended by doctors, it may be taken with absolute confidence and with certainty of benefit. Angier's Emulsion has won a splendid reputation throughout India, where it is largely used, not only for building up after fevers, but also for lung troubles, digestive and bowel disorders and for all wasting diseases.

It is the most palatable of all emulsions and agrees perfectly with delicate, sensitive stomachs. Equally useful for adults and children.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

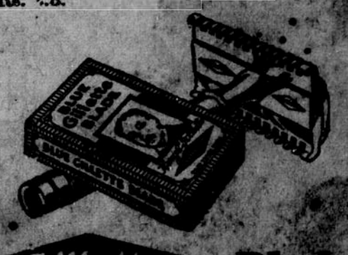
Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

Gillette offers better and cheaper shaving

Insist on Gillette . . . don't think that you will save money by using inferior low-priced blades. It is false economy. To reduce your shaving costs to a minimum, buy Blue Gillette blades and a Gillette razor.

Blue Gillettes are designed to fit Gillette razors perfectly. The two work together as a team to give not only the greatest number of shaves per blade, but also the cheapest, cleanest, easiest shaves it is possible to have.

The No. 77 Gillette Utility Set costs only Rs. 2-8.



Blue Gillette Blades

8 ANNAS FOR 4.

Aga Khan Hockey

Kirkee Ordnance Win Replay

City Police Go Down Fighting

BOMBAY, March 31.

The absence of Kader from the pivotal position in the Police defence cost them their match against the I. A. D. C. Kirkee, in their replay, in the Aga Khan Hockey tournament on Thursday. The winners thus qualified to meet the Lahore Y. M. C. A. in the next round.

Adams, who took Kader's place at centre-half, proved to be the weak point in so far as he failed to feed his forwards. Adams was not bad in defending but lacked feeding, which is an essential quality of a team's pivot.

FINN'S 2 GOALS.

The honours of the match go to Finn, the leader of Kirkee attack, who was responsible for both the goals scored by his side.

The first quarter of play found the Police attacking most of the time and but for three brilliant saves by the Ordnance custodian, they should have established a lead. Lazarus and Shanker tested Ayres twice but the visitor's goal-keeper rose up to the occasion and saved well.

The hard fighting Kirkee players now gained the upper hand and in the remaining 15 minutes of the first half, gave nothing away. Their forwards moved up in fine combination and kept the Police defenders working very hard. A pretty movement between the inner-trio, Dharma, Finn and D'Souza, took them to their opponent's area. The last-named, who was in possession of the ball in the ring, took a shot, which was saved by Scott but off the rebound Finn, the visitor's centre-forward, made no mistake from the top of the "D".

The Police retaliated and a hot raid saw Shanker, the local inside-left, scooping the ball quite well but Ayres jumped and brought his hand to the ball, this being his fourth good save of the match.

Despite desperate efforts for the equaliser the Police were in arrears of 1 goal at half-time.

With the change of ends the Police continued to play in their opponent's territory but the forwards did not get the usual support from Adams, their pivot, who in the absence of Kader, was playing at this position.

The visitors defending and the Police attacking was how the play went on for most of the time in the second half. On one occasion short passing tactics took Shanker and Lazarus away but the former, in attempting to push the ball into the goal, fell down and missed the opportunity.

In the closing stages the Police went all out for levelling the score but luck was against them. All hopes of a draw were set aside when Finn put the Kirkee Ordnance one more up just before the call of time.

The Results:—

I A. O. C. KIRKEE ... 2 Goals.
CITY POLICE ..... Nil.

The Teams were:

I. A. O. C. KIRKEE: Ayres; Harris and Shanker; Christie, H. Brewin and Hira Singh; R. Brewin, Dharma, Finn, D'Souza and Amor.

CITY POLICE: Scott; Hamid I and Jameson; Hamid II, Adams and Mahmood; Abbas, Roane, Lazarus, Shanker and Baboo.

UMPIRES: Otto Ernst and J. Pinto.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Grasshoppers, Hyderabad vs. Bombay City F. C. at 5-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey

Hyderabad Grasshoppers In Bombay

To Meet Bombay City To-day

The Grasshoppers Hockey Club from Hyderabad arrived in Bombay on Thursday and played a practice game against the Lusitanians after the tournament match.

They are due to meet the Bombay City F. C. in the Aga Khan Tournament to-day and the following is the team:—

Sanaullah
Khalil
Dattia
D'Monte
Narsingraj
Basit
Kadam
Ibrahim
Paul
Bhupati and
Bahbood

Interviewed by a representative of this paper after their practice gave on Thursday, the Secretary of the Grasshopper's Club said, "There might be one or two changes in our team as I am expecting some players to arrive in Bombay on Friday morning."

TATA SHIELD TENNIS TOURNAMENT

To Commence At Bombay Gymkhana On April 2

The following is the draw of the Tata Shield Lawn Tennis Tournament, which is due to commence at the Bombay Gymkhana from April 2:—

1ST ROUND.	2ND ROUND. Hindu Gymkhana.		
Bombay Gymkhana	Sat.	Sat.	
Y. M. C. A.	2nd April	9th April	Sun.
Khatau Sports Club	Sun.	Sat.	10th April
Bandra Club	3rd April	9th April	
Bandra Gymkhana	Sat.		
Parsee Gymkhana	2nd April		

All matches start at 4-30 p.m.

ABRUPT END OF CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Somjee at the High Court in the rule issued against a woman named Mariambai, Mr. C. T. Lakhia, a solicitor and Rao Bahadur Setalvad ex-Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be committed to jail for contempt of court.

The proceedings were taken at the instance of Mr. Talyarkhan, the Official Receiver.

The contempt of court proceedings that had been going on before Mr. Justice Somjee at the High Court came to an abrupt end on Thursday afternoon.

When the hearing was resumed after lunch, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Counsel for Mariambai, tendered to the court an unconditional apology by her.

Sir Chimanlal then requested his lordship to retire into chambers to discuss the matter regarding the other two respondents, Mr. C. T. Lakhia, solicitor, and Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad.

After about an hour and a half the court re-assembled and his lordship passed his orders as follows:

Mariambai tenders an unconditional written apology. Her apology is accepted. Mariambai to pay all costs between attorney and client, of the "rule nisi", of the other proceedings taken against her and all costs and charges of the restoration of the possession of the bungalow to the Court Receiver.

Mr. C. T. Lakhia tenders an unconditional apology. His apology is accepted.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad's explanation is that he did not know of the Receiver's possession and that he had advised Mariambai only with regard to the criminal proceedings against her. His explanation is accepted and the rule against him is dismissed.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
FOR
A HAPPY NEW YEAR!
TO-DAY
Royal Opera House
STARTS SHOWING
HUNS PICTURES' SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION

हंस चित्र JWALA (HINDI)

STARRING
CHANDRA MOHAN RATNA PRABHA
ASHALATA WINAYAK
and a Thousand Others
Story: KHANDEKAR Direction: WINAYAK Photography: PANDURANG NAIK
A Supreme Film Distributors' Release.

TO-DAY AT: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M. TO-MORROW and on SUNDAY:
4 SHOWS: 2-30, 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.

MR. DE MELLO RESIGNS

Secretaryship Of Cricket Board Of Control: No Personal Or Other Differences

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. A. S. De Mello, Honorary Secretary of Cricket Board of Control in India has tendered his resignation of the Secretaryship.

In his letter to Mr. Grant Govan, Mr. de Mello says that he is unable to continue as the Honorary Secretary of the Board on Control after April 17 as his time is fully occupied with other duties and responsibilities and it is impossible to give the necessary attention to cricket affairs.

He says that his decision is partly influenced by his arrangement to proceed to England for four months during which it would be unfair to leave the Board without the services of an Honorary Secretary. He asks that the question of his successor may be considered by the Associations before the next meeting.

Mr. de Mello states that he has no personal or other reasons for resigning and that his resignation is solely on the grounds stated above and adds that he is always glad to help the Board though not in an official capacity.

The ninth annual general meeting of the Board of Control has been fixed for April 17 when the resignation of Mr. de Mello as well as that of the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar from the presidentship of the Board will be considered and their successors will be appointed.—A.P.

Physical Culture Displays On Sunday Morning

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sarkari whose "Health-Home" is staging Physical Culture Display on Sunday at 9-30 a.m. in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall have issued the following appeal to the public:—

Sarkari's "Health-Home" has entered the thirteenth year of its career. During this period, large number of men, women, boys and girls have taken the advantage of the splendid training it affords under our personal direction.

One of the chief features of the "Health-Home" is the Free Training advantages it affords to those unable to pay anything. The doors of the "Health-Home" are ever open to the poor, who stand in need of Physical-Culture attention.

The first and only "Display" in aid of our Institution was given last year. This is our second annual display of Physical Culture and "Variety Entertainment" Taking advantage of this opportunity, we appeal to our patrons, friends and well-wishers to lend us a helping hand in our efforts to maintain the reputation of, and keep going, an institution that stands for service.

Veterinary College Not To Be Removed To Poona

Some time ago the Government of Bombay contemplated transference of the Bombay Veterinary College to Poona and its amalgamation with the Agricultural College.

In this connection a strong protest was sent by the Bombay Veterinary Medical Association to Government and now we have been informed that Government has dropped the proposal to remove the College to Poona.

...mmer School Of Physical Training

The Summer School of Physical Training conducted on the Juhu Seashore in May every year by Sheth Anandilal Podar High School of Santacruz, will open its third yearly session on the 1st of May.

The Summer School, which is run with the sanction and financial support of the Santa Cruz Education Society, has in its last two sessions proved a great success.

The course of training covers a wide range of exercises including Body Building Exercises, Yogic Asanas, Lathi, Lezim and Clubs, Wrestling, Juijitsu, Parallel and Horizontal Bars, Trapeze, etc. The campers will enjoy visits and excursions, a flight in the air, and a programme of interesting games.

The fee for the month, Rs. 30, covers lodging, boarding, and training. A Prospectus giving detailed information can be had from Mr. Raghunath Shastri, Sheth Anandilal Podar High School, Santa Cruz.

Government House News

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Major General and Mrs. S. J. P. Scobell lunched at Government House on Thursday.

Lady Lumley attended an entertainment in aid of the Home for the Street and Needy Blind Women of Bombay at the Capitol Cinema on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the President and Members of the Orient Club on Thursday.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9.565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 30.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II.

TRANSMISSION I.
Gudi Padwa Day.

a.m.
11-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra 11-40 Anukuldas of Calcutta 11-47 Dhwajaropan: Marathi Duets D. P. Koregaonkar.

p.m.
12-5 Varsharambha 12-35 Sitar. Jaltarang Recital 13-45 Air Garba Mandal 1-0 Market Rates. Announcements.

a.m.
1-5 Listener's Selections

TRANSMISSION II.

p.m.
5-30 Vinayakrao Patwardhan of Poona 6-0 Multani 6-15 Vinayakrao Patwardhan 6-30 To Bhumijan 7-30 Day in Air talk in Marathi 7-45 Vishnupant Pagnis 8-10 Air Orchestra Naghma-e-Bahar 8-15 Feather Programme in Gujarati by Sumati Daru and Party 8-45 Vinayakrao Patwardhan 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Vishnupant Pagnis 9-30 News 9-45 Talk of the Day. By B. N. Seal 10-0 Chamber Music 10-30 Hazel David: Soprano 10-40 Band of S. S. "Viceroy of India".

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I.

a.m.
7-0 Recitation from 'Quran' 7-15 Naat and Qawwali 7-50 Afzal Husain 8-0 Deskar: Played and sung 8-30 Zohra Jan 8-40 In English 8-50 In Hindustani

TRANSMISSION II

noon.
12-0 Friday Concert

p.m.
1-0 Mixed Melodies.

TRANSMISSION III.

p.m.
6-0 Qawwali 6-30 The Stringed Quartet 6-40 Iqbal Putli 7-0 For Villagers Only 8-0 Fool's Paradise 8-15 Jai Jaivanti on Sitar 8-20 Spirit of Season 8-45 Kallan Qawwal and Party 9-0 Geets Zohra Jan News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Ken Mac's Band 10-0 Wise and Otherwise. A talk by M. S. Sundaram 10-15 Ken Mac's Band 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I AND II
31.3 metres. 9.575 kc/s
Programmes as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres. 4.905 kc/s

p.m.
6-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I 7-0 Nasir Khan of Hyderabad 7-40 Johra Jan 7-50 Iqbal Putli 8-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I 9-45 Nasir Khan 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 A Vocal Variety 11-55 News.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

p.m.
12-36 Symphony Orchestra Weather 1-36 Recital of Islami Records 2-6 From Holy Quran 2-21 Islami Musical Programme 2-51 Chamu Misra 4-36 For Children 4-51 Gouri Rani Dutt 4-56 'April Fool' musical playlet 5-36 For Children 6-6 When the Sun Goes Down 6-51 News, Weather 7-6 News, and Weather (Bengali) 7-21 Indian Theatrical Night Banrhu.'

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

p.m.
5-30 Khabare Atare 6-30 Readings from 'Quran' 6-45 Shamshad Began 7-5 Khyber Orchestra 7-10 Roshan Lal 7-25 Mumtaz Began 7-45 Drama talk in Hindustani by M. A. Latif 8-0 Programme for children 9-0 Shamshad Began News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Mumtaz Begam 10-10 Khyber Orchestra 10-15 Roshan Lal 10-35 Khyber Orchestra 10-40 Shamshad Bebam.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

p. m.
6-0 Light Music 6-25 Siraj Ahmad Sitar recital. 6-30 Classical Music. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-30 Qawwali. 7-50 Light Music. 8-15 Short Story. In Hindustani by F. Mahmud. 8-30 Classical Music 8-50 Airvoice Quartet. 9-0 Classical Music 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Current Events. 10-0 Light Music. 10-20 Ata Mohammad. 10-30 Ahmad Husain. 10-35 Akhtaribai

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.) GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m) GSG 17.79 Mc/s 16.86 m). GSO (to 8.30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s. (19.76 m). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.) GSD

p. m.
7-25 Opening 7-30 BBC Empire Orchestra 8-30 America Speaks: A talk by J. B. Conant President of Harvard University. 8-50 Dansant Victor Silvester and Orchestra News 9-50 Next Week's Programmes 10-0 Made in Great Britain: 10-50 to 11-45 p. m. Arabic Programmes GSO 15.13 Mc/s 13.32 m.) GSC 9.51 Mc/s. 31.55 m). GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)

13 PERSONS CONVICTED FOR SELLING ADULTERATED MILK

The following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Esplanade Police Court for adulteration of milk:—

Sampatsing Daswatsing, owner of the milk shop at No. 95, Bhandari Street, and fined Rs. 50 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 24.4 per cent. extraneous water.

Rajman Matasaran, importer of milk at Marine Lines Station, fined Rs. 20 or in default to undergo two weeks' simple imprisonment.

Shivnarayan Nathulal, Vendor in the Sweetmeat shop at Nos. 52-54, Old Hanuman Lane, fined Rs. 20.

Ramchandra Ramdas, hawking milk at Girgaum Road fined Rs. 15 or in default to undergo two weeks' simple imprisonment.

Ramchandra N. Shenoy, owner of the Eating House at No. 2, Nepean Sea Road fined Rs. 20 for selling milk containing 10.0 per cent. extraneous water.

Krishnanand Raghunath Pandit, hawking milk at Khetwadi 1st Lane, fined Rs. 30 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

Mr. Anganoo Shivdatt, hawking milk at Girgaum Road fined Rs. 15.

Mr. Achebar Jadunandan, hawking milk at Girgaum Road fined Rs. 25 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Gangaram Asharam, hawking milk at Tribhuvan Road fined Rs. 40 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

The following persons convicted by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Mazagaon.

Mr. Sidappa B. Sukali, hawking milk at Suparibag Road, fined Rs. 40 or in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Rajmarayan Matabadal, hawking milk at Naigaum Cross Road, fined Rs. 75 or in default undergo three months' simple imprisonment.

Narayan Vasu Shetty, owner of the Eating House below Tilak Bridge, Lakhamsey Napoo Road, fined Rs. 20 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Shamnarayen, Vendor in the milk shop at Mohmed Building, Lady Jamshedji Road fined Rs. 50 or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment.

THE WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.

To, ALL OUR SHARE & POLICY HOLDERS, AGENTS, DOCTORS AND OTHER SYMPATHIERS,

It is a matter of great pleasure to announce that the New Building of the Company,

The "WESTERN INDIA HOUSE"

7, Pherozeshaw Mehta Road, Bombay being ready for occupation, the local Branch Office is being SHIFTED there from April 1938.

All communications may please be directed to the above address. BRANCH MANAGER.

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY

ANÆMIA

Use Desdens' Tap

Already 30,000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this medical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength

INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESÓHIENSIS (Trade)

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine charges. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. SUNDAY: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.

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2 Page
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free with the purchase of a 4 oz. bottle of Parker Quink or two 2 oz. bottles of Quink is offer is made to inducusands more to try Quink. ew writing ink, made by Parker Quink cleans a pen as it w

Parker Quink

BILIOUSESS

Some forms of stomachible are really serious, some are very pai and some are simply distressing. Bilious is distressing because it makes you feelgood for anything—work or play, ea or drinking. Miss D. B. G., endured s misery before she found relief. "For 2 years," she writes, "I suffered from y bad bilious attacks, until a friend of mtold me about Maclean Brand Stomachowder. Since then I have taken it regul and been free from these attacks.

"I thought I must writeal tell you how grateful I am to Macleans. y friends have asked me what I take, an have recommended this wonderful treamt. Now they take it regularly and feel hs better for it.

"It not only enables yto enjoy your food without fear of sufferinafterwards, but it gives you a new vitality.'

To be able to say good-bye your stomach trouble is a tonic in itself. Don't put up with pain any longer. Get a bottle of the original MACLEAN BIND Stomach Powder and you will be one high road to complete recovery and ne vitality. You can always tell you have gothe right powder when you see the signatie "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" and the red sil on the carton. The signature is repeated a the bottle for your further protection. Maclean Brand is never sold loose—only in bttles in cartons (powder or tablets).

If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India), Ltd., Standard Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.

MASKS OFF!

Many of the letters I receive are worded in the same way—the writers complain of sallow, muddy skins, premature lines and wrinkles—and they want to know how to transform these unlovely complexions into satin-smooth loveliness. To each and all I give the same reply "Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist," I say, "and smooth this over face and neck nightly While you sleep this beautifying wax will absorb the faded outer skin with all its blemishes, revealing the youthful, new complexion now concealed beneath accumulations of outworn tissue." Mercolised Wax is quite unlike any other beauty creams to begin with, it contains oxygen which revitalises an outworn skin, it makes "face-peeling" a simple, harmless operation which can be done at home without anyone else knowing anything about it.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 1, 1994
Muslim: Moharrum 29, 1357
Parsi: Meher 28, 1307
Hightide: 12-25
Lowtide: 6-0; 18-19
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.

Mayor's Party to H. E. the Governor and Lady Lumley, Corporation Hall, 5 p.m.

Saturday April 2

S. S. 'Viceroy of India' sails at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

MRS. GULABBAI JAMNADAS SHAH EXPIRED—After the prolonged sickness of more than two years Mrs. Gulabbai wife of the Wel-known Insurance Under-writer, Mr. Jamnadas G. Shah and sister of Mr. Vandrawan G. Seth of Cotton Information Bureau died on the 30th instant. The "Uthamna" ceremony will take place on the 1st of April 1938 at 4 p.m. at Chandrabag, C. P. Tank (B.T.). May her soul rest in peace.

SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

The A. I. S. A. will celebrate National Week for a period of 8 days starting from 6th April to 13th April 1938 both days inclusive.

SHUBAN AL MUSLIMEEN

The Annual General Meeting of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen will be held at Jamiat's Hall to-day (Friday), at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

The study Circle of the Social Worker's Society will be held to-day (Friday), to discuss Social problems before the Bombay Social Workers' Conference.

FLAG SALUTATION

Under the auspices of the Ghodupdeo Sarwajanik Utsav Mandal "National Flag Salutation" ceremony will be performed at Ghodupdeo to-day (Friday) the Ghudi Padwa Day. Mr. K. L. Borkar will preside.

"INDUSTRIAL RESCUE HOME"

A "Modern Scientific Industrial Rescue Home" will be opened to-day (Friday), at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in Dwarkadas Mansion on the Chamarbag Road Parel and a lecture on Kaya Kalp will be delivered by founder at 6 p.m.

GREAT SALE
at
POHOOMULL'S

Now On
Most Elegant and Durable Silks, Exquisite Jewellery, Best Woollen Carpets, Artistic Curios. Record Break Reductions
NEVER BEFORE
NEVER AGAIN
Call TO-DAY AT
POHOOMULL BROS. (INDIA) 275 HORNBY RD. BOMBAY.

HINDUSTAN COFFEE HOUSE
is opening to-morrow Saturday in the spacious premises lately occupied by the INDIA COFFEE HOUSE, Churchgate Street, Fort. Same service, same comforts, same popular prices.
Customers kindly note.

THE EXCELSIOR
LAST THREE SHOWS
At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
JACK BUCHANAN
and
BESSIE PANCOAST
in their best comedy
'SMITH & GRAB'
Packed With Laughs and Thrills

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Alcatraz Island". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

EROS—"Frog". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Smash and Grab". Last day to-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Ushne Kya Socha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PATHE—"Breakfast For Two". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Lancer Spy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPER—"Khoodai Khidmadgar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Gay Divorce". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"300 Days and After". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

NEW YEAR DAY IN ARYA SAMAJ

To-day (Friday), at 8-30 a.m. Yajna, Bhajan and sermons will be performed.

T. S. FEDERATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay T. S. Federation Dada Maharaj will give a discourse in Marathi on "What is the greatest happiness for a human being" to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge Chawpati.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

In connection with the 71st Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Dr. V. A. Sukhtankar will deliver an address on "Gita, Samyawad and Prarthana Samaj" in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m.

KAIRALEE SEVAKA SANGHAM

A meeting of the Sangham will be held on Sunday the 3rd April 1938 at King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) Sharp. Mr. T.R.A. Narayana will speak on "Literature and Its Part in Life", Mr. K. R. Menon will preside.

SUBURBAN STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Union, Lala Mangal Singh, Khudai Khidmatgar from N.W.F.P., will give an illustrative speech on "Pakir of Ipi and Hindu-Muslim Unity" to-day (Friday), in the Promenade circle, 11th Road, Khar, at 8-45 p.m. Slides on the above subject will be exhibited.

BEWARE OF MALARIA

The following is a list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ending 26th March.

Nesbit Road, No. 50 (Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.), Underground Masonry Tank.

Babula Tank Road, No. 56 (Building construction work), Masonry Tank.

SARASWAT SOCIAL CLUB

The Saraswat Community in the Dadar-Matunga area are making a move to have a club of their own. With this object in view a provisional committee was recently formed and the committee has issued a circular, to enlist the support of members of the Community. All Kanara Saraswats will be eligible for membership of the club.

The club will be inaugurated on "Yugadi Day", April 1, when a social gathering will be held to which all Saraswats have been invited.

KAMGAR SPECIAL ENGLISH CLASSES, CURREY ROAD

Under the auspices of the Students Debating Society of the above Institute, there will be a public debate on "Wealth versus Knowledge" under the presidentship of Head Master B.A. Dhuri, Naturopath to-day (Friday), at 9 a.m. in the Institute's Hall at New Haji Cassum Building, Currey Road, when M/s. Chandrakant Dhuri, Narayanrao Itkyl and Miss Kamal and others will speak.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The following students of the Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, have passed the examination held in 1937:—Mr. S. K. Gokhale; Mr. S. B. Rangnekar; Miss C. F. Vania; Mr. D. M. Arolkar; Mr. G. R. Murkibhavi; Mr. David Abraham; Mr. D. R. Bhise; Mr. R. K. Sohoni; Mr. M. N. Valanju and Mr. J. A. Irani.

ANTI-CONSTITUTION DAY

To-day's Public Meeting At Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty. Mrs. Perinben Captain will preside.

Messrs. D.S. Babrekar, R. S. Padbidri, Yusuf Meherali, Asok Mehta, K. N. Joglekar and others will speak.

"Dil Pazir"

"Dil Pazir" the show at the Capitol organized by Mrs. Bapsy Sabawala in aid of the Home for Poor Blind Women, will be repeated to-day (Friday) in the presence of the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule 'Plane left on Thursday morning at 7-15 for Kathiawar.

'C' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An ordinary and a special meeting of the Managing Council of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.), at Committee office, Chhotalal Bhuvan Kalbadevi Road.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association His Holiness Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m. and Mr. G. S. Mali will perform Physical feats, at 6-30 p.m.

MR. AND MRS. RISHI FOR HARDWAR

At the invitation of persons interested in Spiritualism Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi are shortly proceeding to Hardwar to participate in the forthcoming Kumbha Mela. They will visit Delhi and other places in North India during the tour.

"ASTHIKA SAMAJ"

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj Ramanavmi Utsavam will be celebrated in the Samaj Hall from to-day to 11th April 1938.

In connection with Ramanavmi, there will be a musical concert by Mrs. Narayana Iyer with suitable accompaniments to-day at 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius and all Mails for Reunion per Extra S.S. "Hatarana" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Monday the 4th proximo.

LECTURES ON RAMAYANA

Pandit Gopalacharya R. Mahahule, M.A., Nyaya Vedanta Vidwan, will deliver series of discourses in Kanarese on "Ramayana" commencing from to-day (Friday), for eight days between the hours 8-30 to 10 p.m. (S.T.) every day at Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, Ganesh Bhuvan, Matunga (G.I.P. Rly.).

ROHIDAS MITRA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Rohidas Mitra Mandal, an annual meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) near Dhan Mill Compound at Elphinstone Road, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government presiding. Messrs. S. K. Patil, Nagindas Master, D. N. Wandrekar and others will address the meeting.

CONGRATULATION OF BOMBAY CONGRESS CABINET, AND H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF INDORE

A public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at Bharn's Chawl, Tulshi Pipe Lane Elphinstone Road, at 5-30 p.m. to congratulate the Maharaja of Indore and the Bombay Congress Cabinet for their liberal policy towards Harijans. The Secretary of the Sangh Mr. Ibrahimpurkar, Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel, Mr. S. K. Patil M.L.A., Mr. Balaji Mahadeo Mane and Mr. P. R. Lele and others will speak. Mr Nagindas T. Master will preside.

CUSTOMS CLEARING AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

A requisition signed by nineteen Houses of Clearing Agents to consider the formation and registration of an Association to be known as Customs Clearing Agents' Association, was given consideration on the 26th March 1938 in the premises of the International Shipping Agency.

Sheth Tulsidas Khimjee presided and the meeting considered the necessity of an Association to the Clearing Agents and its formation and registration at an early date. As the intimation of the meeting was short, and with a view to giving an opportunity to every House of Clearing Agents to attend the meeting, at a time, day and place convenient to all and express their views, it was resolved to give notice of the proceedings of the first preliminary meeting and invite opinion on the subject, to be discussed by all concerned at a meeting to be held early after Easter Holidays.

DEVIKA RANI'S BIRTHDAY

Rai Sahib Chunilal Entertains Friends At Malad

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Devika Rani, the Bombay Talkies' star, was the central attraction at a party given yesterday by Rai Sahib Chunilal in the grounds of his bungalow at Malad.

The occasion was the birthday of Bombay Talkies' famous screen star and she was the recipient of the congratulations and birthday gifts from a host of friends and admirers.

The party was a cosmopolitan one typical of Bombay society and all communities and races were represented.

DEVIKA RANI

The grounds were delightfully arranged for the convenience of the guests and after dark presented a charming appearance with the tasteful illumination of the trees. Refreshments on a lavish scale were served in the open air and an attractive musical programme was provided by the Bombay Talkies' orchestra, Master Mohan Chunilal, son of the host, also entertained the party with a song.

Devika Rani, beautifully costumed as always, was as gracious and charming, as usual to the guests who vied with one another for the pleasure of chatting with her. The party broke up at a late hour, the majority of guests returning to Bombay after being spent a most enjoyable time.

"MANSA DAY" CELEBRATIONS

Under the auspices of The All-India State People's Conference, a meeting will be held at Hira Baug (C. P. Tank), on Sunday (3rd April), at 8-30 p.m. to celebrate the "Mansa-Day," and to congratulate the Mansa peasants for conducting the "No-tax" campaign.

ENGINEERING CONGRESS

Interesting Series Of Lectures Arranged

The following programme of monthly talks has been arranged by the Bombay Engineering Congress, they will take place at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on the first Friday of every month in the air-conditioned Hall of the B.E.S. and T. Co.'s Offices. Members of the public who are interested in these talks are invited to attend:—

April 1—Industrial Lighting by C. Spencer.

May 6—Railway Track Maintenance by W. B. Burford.

June 3—Costing and Wages by A. K. Binns.

July 1—Street Lighting by K. M. Khareghat

August 5—Ventilation by J. Heard.

September 2—Office Methods by A. S. Trollip

October 7—Air Conditioning by E. D. Wilson.

November 4—The practical Consideration of the Operation of Centrifugal Pumps.

December 2—Boiler House Equipment by F. Drew

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

The Asthika Samaj will celebrate the Rama Navami festival from 1st to 11th April in the Samaj building, Matunga. To-day's (Friday) programme includes a concert by Srimathi Lakshmi Ammal accompanied by Mr. Viswapathi Sastri (Violin) and Mr. Parameshwara Iyer (Mridangam) at 9 p.m.

NATIONAL GAMES DISPLAY

Under the auspices of the Shri Hanuman Physical Culture Institute, Thana, there will be a special demonstration of national games of 'Viti-Dandoo' on the basis of 'Base-Ball'), 'atyapatya', 'kho-kho', hutootoo and physical feats. Mr. F. B. Tyabji, Retired High Court Judge and others will be present. It will come off on Sunday the 3rd April at 4 p.m at Samarth Mandir, Lalbeg, Thana.

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Miss Kamala Bhagvat M.Sc., a member of the Indian Federation of University Women, has been chosen as a member of the delegation representing the International Federation of University Women at the "Conversation" of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Luxembourg, which will take place between 22nd and 25th May.

Dispute Over Car Lent For Use

UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM TO RECOVER FULL VALUE

High Court Awards Only Cost Of Repairing Damage

The appeal filed by Pandurang Narayanrao to recover Rs. 2248 from the defendant Yeshwant Shahji came up before Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court.

The parties belong to Satara. The plaintiff lent his motor car to the defendant who wanted to take his sick wife to Poona. On the way, the car was damaged by an accident.

The defendant got the car repaired at his expense and returned it to the plaintiff who, however, refused to accept it and filed this suit, claiming the value of the car.

The sub-judge of Satara held that the injury to the car was due to the defendant's negligence, for which he was liable to pay the charges for replacing the damaged parts. He, therefore, passed a decree for Rs. 225 in favour of the plaintiff.

On appeal by the plaintiff, the District Judge held that the defendant's negligence was not proved; and he dismissed the suit altogether.

The plaintiff then approached the High Court.

In disposing of the appeal, Mr. Justice Sen held that the plaintiff could not claim the full value of the car, as the case was not covered by Sec. 154 of the Contract Act.

His Lordship, however, restored the decree passed by the subjudge.

FAREWELL TO SIR H. DASTUR

Police Court Bar's Tributes To Retiring C. P. M.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Members of the Police Court Bar assembled yesterday afternoon in the Court-room of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to bid farewell to Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur.

Mr. P. N. Godhino, Advocate, referred to the excellent qualities of Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur as a Judge. He was, according to the speaker, a Magistrate of exceptionable ability, knowledge and sympathy. Sir Dastur's retirement, was, he said, a distinct loss to the bar and to the public. In his judgments, he showed great detachment, impartiality and a thorough grasp of fact and law. Further he had a judicial valua-

SIR HORMAZDAR DASTUR

tion of the issues of cases, and a mastery of the law of evidence. Mr. Godhino also referred to the retiring Magistrate's unfailing courtesy and kindness to the members of the Bar.

Messrs. Sahir, Thanawala and Velkar associated themselves with the sentiments expressed on the occasion.

Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, replying thanked the members of the Bar for the sentiments expressed by them. He was grateful for the active co-operation of the members of the Bar.

Sir H. P. Dastur's Last Day As C. P. M.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

To-day was the last working day of Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur as the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

He delivered three important judgments on the eve of his retirement.

Son of Khan Saheb Sardar P. H. Dastur, Sir Hormuzdiar was born on March 20, 1878. He first entered Government Service in 1917 as acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and has since been in service without a break. He acted as Chief Presidency Magistrate in 1926 and 1927, and was confirmed in 1929

In 1933 his term of office was extended for five years and he was due to retire about a fortnight back, but the Government gave him a further extension of two weeks to enable him to finish all part-heard cases.

Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur had many sensational cases during his regime. The Harvey-Nariman Case was tried by him.

The present Minister for Law and Order was tried and convicted by Sir Hormuzdiar. Among others who were convicted by him are Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram.

A meeting of the members of the Police Court was held yesterday when reference will be made to the work of Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur as Chief Presidency Magistrate.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MUST BE INFORMED

Circulars To Be Issued To Heads Of Institutions

In accordance with the suggestion mooted out by Mr. Babrekar, the Schools Committee, at its meeting on Thursday decided to instruct the Acting Secretary of the Schools Committee to issue circulars to heads of all Municipal Schools to inform the Committee before hand, if and when any function was proposed to be organised by any one of them. Mr. M. M. Killedar was in the chair.

When a memorandum, from the Acting Secretary, to the effect that the Head-mistress of the Suparibaug Marathi Municipal School had requested that the teachers and the pupils of the School might be allowed to participate in Handicraft exhibition organised by her and over which Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, was to preside, came up for consideration, Mr. Babrekar made the abovementioned suggestion. He added that the members of the Committee might feel awkward, if they could not attend a function over which the head of the Government was presiding. The Chairman, while giving the necessary permission, instructed the Acting Secretary to issue circulars on lines indicated by Mr. Babrekar.

There was keen contest for the post of Superintendent of Accounts and the Committee, out of the 13 names recomended to them from a total 23 whom the Sub-Committee of the whole Schools Committee interviewed after considering several more applications elected and appointed Mr. J. R. Naik for the post, after a thorough infiltration process for electing the same.

SWAMIJI'S LECTURES

A Correspondent writes:—

Swami Paramhans Gitanandji Yogacharya will deliver public lectures on world problems as under:

On Saturday (April 2) at Banganga, Walkeshwar (Shivaji's Temple): 7 p. m.

On (Sunday) at Chowpatty, 7 p. m.

It may be added that the Swami has published a well-known book entitled "Yugparivartan," in which he predicts that "Satyayug" will dawn in the year 1943, after which there will be the beginning of the end of all worldly miseries."

PATHE
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TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Of late one reads quite a lot of the Ladies Branch, National Indian Association, of our city which is dealing with the problems of juvenile begging in Bombay. Efforts are being made, it is understood, to build a beggars home, where deserving beggars are to be housed.

In Bombay there are no less than 5,000 beggars roaming about.

The Bandra area houses not less than 300, quite a number of them taking shelter in Bandra Dharamsala, near the railway station. Most of them being disease carriers, are a grave menace to public health.

This sort of a nuisance I have many a time written about, in this column, and it behoves the railway authorities to stop this?

GOODHI PADAWA FESTIVAL.

To-day I take the opportunity of wishing all my suburban Hindu readers a very bright, prosperous and happy new year and earnestly hope that in their coming year they find, health, wealth and happiness.

'Goodhi Padawa' according to Hindu mythology is the first day of the Hindu year.

In the suburbs most of the orthodox Hindu families observe this festival with due eclat. Sweets will be distributed to the poor.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1938

DOWN WITH CHILD MARRIAGES

The Central Legislative Assembly having passed Mr. B. Das's child marriage Restraint Act Amendment Bill by 87 votes against 16, it may be presumed that it is only a question of time for the Bill to be law. The reactionaries may be a little more conspicuous in the Council of State than they have been in the Assembly. But, fortunately, Government have wholeheartedly supported the Bill as modified by the Select Committee and the Congress Party supports the reform as a matter of course. In these circumstances the opposition of the reactionaries can avail nothing. They themselves realise and admit that theirs is a lost cause.

Main Provisions

The main provisions of the Bill seek to make the Sarda Act more effective than it has been, by making it easier for the Court to intervene in a case of child marriage, by penalising violations of the law more severely and, in suitable cases, by preventing the offences. The prevention is through an injunction granted by the Court and the clause on this point provides that "the Court may, if satisfied from information laid before it through a complaint or otherwise that a child marriage in contravention of this Act has been arranged or is about to be solemnised, issue an injunction prohibiting such marriage." And the penalty clause in such a case provides that whoever, knowing that an injunction has been issued against him disobeys such injunction shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months or with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both, provided that no woman shall be punishable with imprisonment. Some critics of the Bill asked if there was an other country in the world where an injunction against a proposed marriage could be issued. Sir N. N. Sircar gave the best reply by asking in return if there was another country in the world where there were hundreds of widows below the age of one. "Unparalleled situations," he rightly added, "demanded unparalleled remedies."

No Interference With Religion

The main argument urged by the critics of the Bill was that it interfered with the tenets of their religion. An effective answer has been given to the argument by Mr. Asaf Ali in his note in the Select Committee's Report. He says: "Those who maintain that the Child Marriage Restraint Act implies interference with the tenets of any religion appear to confuse the moral with the social structure of their respective communities. The moral injunctions and the ethical code of a religion may be unalterable, but the social structure which grows within the same work of its moral boundaries must undergo changes from time to time according to the exigencies of the changing environment and extending horizon of knowledge." This principle applies, obviously, to all communities. And as a part and universally accepted application of it, Mr. Asaf Ali takes the case of Sati which was at one time permissible among Hindus but has in modern times been justly stamped out. He pertinently points out that a child marriage "is only another form of Sati, which affects not merely an individual who may immolate herself on the altar of a custom but which affects the whole society in its evil consequences." Reasoning on these lines applies as much to Muslims as to Hindus. Referring to changing social usages of the former, Mr. Asaf Ali says: "The ownership and manumission of slaves constitute a whole chapter of Muslim jurisprudence, and in the old structure of Muslim society ownership of slaves was permissible. The entire chapter has had to be abrogated from the present law of the land applicable to Muslims. Similarly the penal law of Shariat has almost entirely disappeared. I do not for a moment regard any of these changes as interference with the moral structure of Islam." This should appeal to all right-thinking Muslims and we trust those who propose to make an attempt to exempt Muslims from the operation of the Bill will desist from it, especially as child marriage is against the spirit of Islamic injunction which makes marriage a contract into which both parties enter with their free will. If child marriages are not common among Muslims, the law cannot touch them. If such marriages take place even occasionally, they deserve to be penalised in the interests of Islam as well as of justice and humanity.

Another Challenge To Britain

Signor Mussolini has been given to bombast and braggadocio in his orations, but is is also a historical fact that he has invariably managed to translate them into successful reality. His orations, therefore, may not be ignored as meaningless swashbuckling. His latest oration is even more significant. In it, especialy in the circumstances of the international situation which has recently developed, no one can fail to see the coming of a great menace, save, of course, the Chamberlain-Halifax combination who refuse to face facts that actually pursue them with unmistakable determination. And yet it is these people who ought to have been the first to face these facts, *for, it is towards Britain principally that the menace is heading.* This is the literal truth. It can be easily confirmed with the help of a map of the Mediterranean.

When we consider, against the background of Italy's geographical situation, the speech of Il Duce, discussing the greatness and the use of the Italian Army, Navy and Air force, the conclusion is inescapable that he is thinking of France and Britain, but particularly the latter as his potential victims. Indeed he himself has made it clear by his own pointed and audacious reference to "the dispatch of two Army corps to Libya." Nor was he speaking in merely general terms of Fascist militarism. A report from Rome says—it is naturally not "officially" confirmed—that after his speech he received some Senators and referring to his new rank "Marshal of the Empire," he declared: "This new appointment increases my responsibility for the third great victorious campaign of the Empire in which I shall lead you." In this context the threat of war is not only obvious, it is the threat of an imminent war. And it is addressed to Britain. Britain, however, is humbly continuing negotiations.

There is another point worth noting in Il Duce's speech. It is a significant admission. The dispatch of the two army corps to Libya and "the drain on the army by Spain had not weakened Italy." The importance that he obviously attached to 'the drain on the army by Spain" means clearly that "the drain" amounts at least to something like one Army corps. And since the strength of an Army corps is in the neighbourhood of about 60,000 men the total number of Italian legionaries must be twice the number of the regulars. There ought, on this basis to be 60,000 volunteers also operating in Spain. This means the presence of 1,20,000 Italians practically on Signor Mussolini's own admission! What is more deserving of notice is that Signor Mussolini admits having contributed part of the regular Italian Army to the Spanish rebels. And yet Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues assert that "Non-Intervention" has not failed. If this is not cynical hypocrisy what is it?

A Worthy Memorial

The opening of the King George V Infirmary and Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for Destitutes by the Governor of Bombay on Wednesday marks the completion of a long-standing social welfare scheme. The question of providing relief and shelter to the infirm and the destitute has been before the public of Bombay for nearly a quarter of a century. The Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee, which was founded in the year 1920, has rendered yeoman's service in alleviating the lot of the indigent beggars, who throng the footpaths of Bombay. Its efforts were, however, considerably handicapped by the inadequacy of funds at its disposal. Fortunately the proposal to found an Infirmary appealed to the trustees of the King George V Silver Jubilee Fund and the King George V Memorial Fund and the present institution will thus worthily commemorate the name of His Late Majesty. The Home for the Destitute owes its existence to the munificent donation of Sir Cowasji Jehangir. Those institutions naturally do not pretend to solve a colossal socio-economic problem. But while they only touch the fringe of the very difficult question of infirmity and vagrancy, as Roger Lumley pointed out, they are also valuable as indicating both the magnitude and urgency of the task which yet remains to be accomplished. Many more organisations of this type will be necessary to discharge the city's responsibilities towards the most down and out classes of society, and we echo the appeal made by the Mayor to the citizens of Bombay to help those fine institutions instead of indulging in indiscriminate charity. The two institutions will be under the supervision of the Salvation Army. While this is a guarantee that the institution will be managed efficiently, we trust that no attempt at proselytizing the inmates will be made.

VIVA . . .

"Mountainous Roman Column of Thunder"

(By LE FLANEUR).

Il Duce's latest oration in the Senate is, as is only to be expected of that blameless major-dictator and super-demagogue in Europe, quote in the style in which he has so highly specialized himself, although one is almost certain "Reuter's" peculiar inhibitions must have prevented that otherwise enterprizing news-agency from reporting all the 'purple patches' of vitriolic invective with which we are so familiar and in the absence of which the real and authentic effect is lost.

* * *

From the purely artistic viewpoint, Il Duce has distinctly scored over his teutonic fellow-dictator, whether or not heart burning has been classified as an Aryan virtue. It is quite conceivable, of course, that the German 'pundits' might, not without justification, express quasi philosophical doubts about the source of inspiration or influence of the Duce's ideas of military strategy: and the great man himself might, equally conceivably, see the ghost of poor old Bismarck darting a pale, ghostly look of reproach in the dictatorial direction. But it is impossible to deny that your German Fuehrer cuts rather a sorry figure beside the massive, almost mountainous, Roman column of thunder

* * *

Excellent as the former's latest performance was, it suffered, from the artistic viewpoint, from the blemish of a discordant note or two shrewdly addressed to the professional ear of the European chancelleries. Well, it is a wrong style altogether. It's simply not done in the new Roman Empire. Dictators, as we know, never quarrel: and the Duce may not exactly explode on a point of artistic etiquette of this kind. But the fact remains.

* * *

The fact remains also of the audacity, the supreme and damn-your-eyes, hundred per cent dictatorial greatness of gesture. The Duce's oration which, as is only proper to the world of dictators, is in broad, and certainly ambiguous, general terms. And there's style in it. 'Le style est chomme meme' Buffon said. Well, he the Duce is more than that—a dictatorial paradox in fact. Il Duce may bargain, like everybody else, quietly—in fact, he is engaged in it at this moment—but he does not carry it about all over him in the Roman Senate.

* * *

Even the axe, that is to say now classic axis (in English), is

(Continued on page 8 Col. 4.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Need For A Unitary Bar

(By Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwala B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Bombay).

A cheap, speedy and efficient system of administration of justice is the very soul of good Government. There could not be any doubt that in the top-heavy system of administration in India the public has already to pay very heavily for getting justice. What is most distressing is the extremely costly and most dilatory system of administration of justice that exists on the Original Side of the High Courts of Bombay and and Calcutta. Being attached to Bombay, I shall discuss the subject from our experience in Bombay.

The Dual System

On the Original Side of the High Court of judicature in Bombay and Calcutta, no counsel is allowed to appear unless he is instructed by an attorney. This is known as the dual system. In the unitary system the lawyer who conducts the case comes in direct contact with his client and takes instructions from him. In the dual system one set of lawyers called solicitors are required to take instructions from clients and to prepare the cases; and another set of lawyers called counsel are entrusted with the work of conducting cases in open Courts. In the unitary system the lawyer concerned performs all the duties of a solicitor as well as counsel, because he himself takes instructions, prepares the case and also conducts it in open Court.

The dual system is only a relic of those antiquated, cumbrous and pompous institutions that happened to be instituted in India in the early days of British Rule. Many such antiquated institutions have heretofore either been completely reformed, or abolished but the dual system is still there. The public as well as the legal profession have repeatedly protested against this dual system as it is unnecessary and mercilessly costly. But so far nothing could be done in this direction because of the strong opposition of the interested quarters. It will not be difficult to find out who are to be held responsible for the continuance of this extremely costly dual system.

Classes Of Advocates

Besides these two sets of lawyers namely counsel and attorneys Other invidious and meaningless distinctions exist between counsels and Advocates. The lawyers of India are known by the time-honoured appellation of Vakils. Since the Bar Councils Act of 1926 the "vakils" are now styled Advocates, but while the Vakils entitled to practise on the Appellate Side are called the Advocates of the Appellate Side, the Vakils and Barristers-at-law entitled to practise on the Original Side are called Advocates of the Original Side. In the early days of the British Rule a preserve was artificially created in the Presidency Towns for the benefit of the English lawyers. The present dual system was, therefore, considered sacrosanct and kept understood by the Vakil Bar for the benefit of English solicitors and counsels. However there are not many English lawyers now either in Bombay or Calcutta who could be blamed. The preserve of "Whites" has now fallen in the hands of the "Browns". These "Browns" are more zealous than the early "Whites" for the protection of their preserve. It is true that in the Bar Council's Act of 1926 it is provided that an Advocate of the Appellate Side Bar can enter the Original Side at the end of 10 years' practice. In reality this is an eyewash and of no real usefulness. The option to enter the Original Side is not left to the Advocate but it is a holy right in the possession of the High Court. Such of the Advocates of the Appellate side as may be quite competent and yet might not have been blessed with good practice stand no chance of being enrolled on the Original Side. These Advocates of the Appellate Side who command good practice in the lower Courts are reluctant to take a leap in the dark and be at the sweet mercy of the Attorneys. Thus apart from the public in general, this dual system has been the source of a good deal of annoyance and bad feelings to the Advocates of the Appellate Side.

Justice Denied To Bombayites

In a country like India which is politically advancing with such rapid strides and especially in a first rate commercial town like Bombay, the existence of dual system and the artificial, invidious and water-tight compartments in the legal profession are a matter of great shame. It would be absurd to suggest that a Vakil or an Advocate who is regarded as competent to handle and conduct a civil cause of any magnitude in the mofussil is not thought competent to handle similar causes on the Original Side of the High Court, but is assigned a limited province on the Appellate Side of the High Court or the Presidency Town Small Causes Court. The litigating public of Bombay has been clamouring against the costliness of the litigation in the High Court on account of the dual system. This fact could be amply proved by the actual state of litigation in the town of Bombay specified and detailed in the different representations made to the Government from time to time by the mercantile associations in Bombay. There are instances after instances of litigation in the High Court at Bombay to show that the costs of litigation have far exceeded the claim. Several claims relating to immovable property, mortgages, dissolution of partnership, compensation for libel are not pursued by persons of limited means on account of the abnormal costs of litigation on the Original Side with its dual system. Over and above the costliness, the system has been found to be dilatory. Liti-

(Continued on Page 10 Col 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE PRIMATE BLESSES.

Mr. Chamberlain and his Government colleagues are not the only Britishers who indulge in self-deception or deliberate and even criminal blindness to actual realities. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is another such. He has declared in the House of Lords that the German annexation of Austria might possibly "make for greater stability in Europe." He went even further and "thought that it was plain that the union had received the support of the great majority of the Austrian people"—he will evidently welcome the result of Hitler's "plebiscite" as confirmation of his "plain" fact. One would have thought that the holy head of a great Church would stand for truth and Christianity. But the Archbishop of Canterbury is also a great Briton owing allegiance to his Tory compatriots, the votaries of the new British god euphemistically called "Realism."

A PRELIMINARY WARNING.

It was not, of course, to be expected by any one that Doctor Hodza's assurances in regard to the German minority in Czecho-Slovakia, would satisfy Germany. Flush with the success of their Austrian 'coup' and the abject surrender of the Democratic Powers, the Nazis naturally aspire to something much more substantial than protection of the German minority in Czecho-Slovakia. Indeed, their unmistakable objective is to reduce Czecho-Slovakia practically to the status of Austria with the German minority as both the excuse and the tool. Government in Berlin and their organ, the 'Diplomatische Korrespondenz" have, therefore, promptly attacked Dr. Hodza's statement. This attack, couched in general terms, is a preliminary warning. It will be followed by demands in more peremptory language, whereafter the issues will be joined through active steps by the Germans in Czecho-Slovakia with consequences, the dangerous nature of which can be easily imagined save, of course, by British realists.

PERVERSE HOSTILITY.

The Bombay Government's Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act and the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, introduced in the Assembly on Wednesday, is much like the Local Boards Amending Bill which became law early this year. It abolishes nominations in the Municipal Boards and gives elective representation by means of reservation of seats in Joint Electorates to Harijans and backward tribes and where necessary to women and to minority communities for whom separate constituencies have been formed in the Legislature by the Government of India Act, 1935. It also gives an option to Muslims in any Muslim constituency in a Municipality to declare that the Muslim constituency be abolished and representation be given in general constituencies. From every point of view the Bill is an improvement upon the present position. But the Muslim League Party is still taking up a perversely hostile attitude towards the option clause, as it did in the case of the Local Boards Bill. It is gross misrepresentation to suggest that the option clause is against the letter or the spirit of the Communal Award. The Award says nothing about local bodies. And the Bill leaves it to the present Muslim constituencies themselves to decide whether they should continue to remain separate or to join the general constituencies. The Muslim League Party is only seeking to coerce the constituencies by depriving them of the right of self-determination offered to them.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Among the many notable social service institutions in this city, a prominent mention must be made of the Children's Aid Society, which has been devoting itself to the reclamation of juvenile delinquents. This is one of the most acute problems facing modern society for it is the neglected child which often grows into a criminal and thus wreaks vengeance upon the society which did not care for it. The Children's Aid Society is doing all it can to find out and help such children to become useful members of society. The magnitude of the task that faces it can be realised from the fact that during last year alone 8,000 children passed through the Umerkhady Home, while as many as 1195 children were cared for by the society throughout the year. It goes without saying that a large number of uncared-for children are yet roaming the highways and byways of the city, who need help. There is thus a large scope for the development of the institution for which the help of the public is urgently required. The Society on its part should make its welfare activities better known to the public, as suggested by Sir Roger Lumley in his address at the annual meeting. Rightly approached there is bound to be a generous response in the cause of the destitute and neglected children, whose welfare and uplift is one of the most pressing problems of modern society

ANOMALOUS

The C. P. Assembly has adopted a resolution recommending to the Government to request the authorities concerned to take steps to provincialise at an early date the I.C.S. and the Indian Police Service and the I. M. S. The present position is certainly most anomalous as it vests the recruitment and control of the Services in India in the hands of a distant foreign agency, the Secretary of State for India. But we doubt if any mere request by any member of provincial Governments will induce the Secretary to surrender his power. The Congress Governments should now forge effective sanctions behind their well-known demands. And till that is done, it is more dignified for them not to make unavailing appeals.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidyatullah asserted that the Ministry's acceptance of the Congress scale of salaries proved that they had bargained and won again."

—Debate in Sind Assembly.

* *

"Abandon this suppression of communalism" was the appeal made by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to the Muslim League in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Wednesday, says Anglo-India

We heartily endorse the appeal.

But we also beg to remind Comrade Mehta of the wholesome proverb about the comparative value of an ounce of practice in relation to a ton of precept.

* *

Apropos of the Muslim League opposition to the optional clause, we have not yet received confirmation of the suggestion that the Muslim League proposes to make strong representations to Parliament to change the clause in the Communal Award inflicting option on Musalmans in all their constituencies to exercise their local choice in the matter of electing their representatives.

The ground of representation, of course, is rumoured to be that Muslims in the district with their lack of education and their economic condition would not be in a position to exercise their free will.

* *

The Muslim League will strongly oppose the optional clause because it is against "the spirit of the Communal Award."

It was always suspected that the Muslim League was fundamentally inspired by the spirit of the Communal Award.

* *

In regard to Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi's whole-hearted support of prohibition, a correspondent asks for enlightenment as to what policy was followed by him when he was Excise Minister what was his attitude on a recent resolution for Prohibition in years and what he did about the rationing policy of his successor.

We are sorry we cannot enlighten our correspondent the unfortunate reason that we are utterly in the dark.

* *

Mr. J. H. GARRATT APPOINTED SIND GOVERNOR, reads an Anglo-Indian headline

Good, very good, said Patriotic Gujrat.

* *

The Sultan of Muscat who is on a visit to England has been made a knight commander of the Indian Empire.

It is, of course, honour both to the Sultan and to India.

* *

But the Sultan has been the recipient of a greater honour, the honour of a leading article in the London "Times" which virtually makes a Knight Grand Defender—sorry, Commander of the British Empire.

By the way, we would like the expenses of entertainment him will be met by the Foreign Office, or the Colonial Office from the Rearmament Budget of Imperial defence

* *

The despatch of Army Corps to Libya and *stain on the Army by Spain* hot weakened Italy, said Signor Mussolini

We are glad to hear that

By the way, the geographic proximity of Libya to Italy is nature's, the italics are and the "realistic" interpretation of the statement will be Neville Chamberlain's.

* * *

"I am convinced declared Il Duce, "that every is now ready and we can sleep quietly in our beds."

The British Premier should humbly bow in acknowledgment—with his night shaan cap in hand.

* *

The Archbishop of Canterbury told the House distinctly that Austro-German as inevitable and that supported by a large majority Austrians.

This is British with a holy vengeance

* *

Mr. Cordell Hull acknowledged Mexico's right to expropriate oil property at adequate compensation.

To quote a yank here, we "perceive" in it tendency desertion of British "realism" and "faith" are, of course, strictly for others.

Italian Rejoicing On Eden's Resignation.

Immediately after Foreign Secretary Mr. Eden announced his resignation, reports "News Review" of London in Glasgow stores "Eden" hats were marked down to 3s. 11d. as a clearing line. In Egypt obituary notices in Italian read:

Overwhelmed by incommensurable grief we carry out our sad duty and announce to all our friends and relatives the premature loss of our unforgettable

ANTHONY EDEN THE VALIANT
Secret Counsellor of Haile Selassie Grand Cordon of the Order of the Licked

who passed away in London on February 21 after a long and painful illness of the liver. The funeral, for obvious reasons of public hygiene, was held in strictest privacy. You are requested to abstain from sending cauliflowers and to withhold visits of condolence.

"Requiem Aternam"

The mourning families, Sanctioneers, Leaguers, etc.

Local police immediately sought for the origin of the leaflets which they believed were circulated by Italians.

Mrs. Kelon Bose has been nominated by the Government of India as a delegate to the next session of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Social questions.

Austro-German Union Was Inevitable

Canterbury Says It Will Make For Greater Stability In Europe

LONDON, March 30.

Considerable attention has been attracted both in political and ecclesiastical circles by the Archbishop of Canterbury's remarks on Germany and Austria in the House of Lords debate last night while condemning the forcible method of German annexation the Archbishop asked whether there was not ground for hope that this step might make for greater stability in Europe by removing a continuing sore capable of spreading infection to other nations.

It has long been recognised, added the Archbishop that ultimate Austro-German union was inevitable and he thought that it was plain that the union had received the support of the great majority of the Austrian people.

The Archbishop's Chaplain informed "Reuter" to-day that His Grace declined to comment on his speech.—Reuter's Special.

SIR MAHOMED ZAFARULLAH KHAN ARRIVEVD IN BOMBAY YESTERDAY.

Lesson Of Spain For India

CONGRESS IS REAL LOSER FROM RIOTS

Jawahar Pleads For Development Of Internal Strength

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 31.

Congress certainly is responsible for these riots. These riots should not have occurred even if there were some persons, who instigated "Goondas" to commit breaches of peace. We must be able to control these riots without the help of police and military despite these "Goondas," said Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru speaking at a public meeting in Purushotam Das Park this evening.

LESSON OF SPAIN

Pt. Nehru said it was amazing that a few "Goondas" should be able to paralyse whole cities in that manner. He thought Indians were made somewhat of wax and were apt to melt away a trifle too soon. That was not the way to achieve great objectives.

Pt. Nehru referred to the events in Spain and pointed out how bravely the people in Madrid held out for over a year, while the enemy aeroplanes were raining bombs on them. They had not closed shops and the cinema houses.

The University and other public bodies were working in full swing.

He advised people to keep their minds under control in moments of trouble and not to allow their intellects to run riot.

NEED OF INTERNAL STRENGTH

Pt. Nehru said that if they could suppress riots without the help of military or police, they would surely have the power to free India too. "We must strengthen our power from within. Strengthening it from above only would not do." He thought their organisation was not good enough to prevent these riots. These riots were only welcomed by enemies of India's freedom, who wanted to divert public attention from economic and political issues. Communal organisations were more or less adopt lukewarm attitude towards them.

THE REAL LOSER

It was the Congress alone which stood to lose by these riots, because they could not take sides on such occasions. They incurred displeasure of both Hindus and Muslims. These riots further helped their opponents in their game of putting obstacles in the country's struggle for freedom.

Referring to complaints regarding police at Allahabad Pt. Nehru said police were still too much in the grip of old traditions and habits. He knew how in the days of Civil Disobedience, police acted with greatest vigour and force. But somehow they did not exhibit same enthusiasm in dealing with riots. But people should not depend too much on police and military.

TENANCY LAW REFORM

Concluding Pt. Nehru referred to the Tenancy Law Reform, which the Provincial Government had announced to-day and he regretted why Congress Ministries had not carried such reforms earlier.

He appealed to the people to observe the National Week with enthusiasm and to wipe out the bitter memories of these riots in the common cause of national unity.

Pt. Nehru left for Calcutta after he had addressed the meeting.

Mexican Oil In Lords

British Govt. Representations Prove Futile, Says Plymouth

LONDON, March 30.

The question of the Mexican Government's expropriation of Anglo-American oil-fields was raised in the House of Lords by Lord Newton replying to whom Lord Plymouth said that it was most regrettable that representations of the British Government have proved in vain and that despite the untiring efforts of the companies to find a compromise solution, the Mexican Government had chosen the course of expropriation.

He was unable officially to confirm the Press reports that the United States sent a stern Note to the Mexican Government but he assured the House that Government have been in contact with the United States Government in connection with this matter and emphasised that the British Government was fully alive to the situation.—Reuter.

MEXICO'S RIGHT TO EXPROPRIATE OIL

Compensation Should Be Paid, Says Hull

WASHINGTON, March 31.

Mr. Cordell Hull in a statement acknowledged Mexico's right to expropriate American oil properties but demanded adequate payment.

Meanwhile he hoped that a fair and equitable solution will be reached by the Mexican Government.—Reuter.

JEWISH GIRL RIDDLED WITH BULLETS

HAIFA, March 31.

The k[illed] Jewish girl has been fo[und] dead with her body riddled [with] bullets.—Reuter.

Arrests On Eve Of Elections

CAIRO, March 31.

Fifty persons were arrested on the eve of the elections in connection with the discovery of pamphlets inciting electors to attack the polling booths.—Reuter.

BRITAIN TO DEMAND APOLOGY FROM JAPAN.

SHANGHAI, March 31.

A Japanese military spokesman has announced that the Heslop incident is now considered closed but the British military authorities do not agree and owing to the Japanese failure to reply to the British protest in that connection, they have made fresh representations to the Japanese military requesting an apology.—Reuter.

ALEXANDRIA.

In the third round of mixed doubles Chaus and Miss Rao beat Geelhand and Mrs. Mathieu 8|10, 7|5, 6|3. Grand Guillot and Miss Curtis beat Brooke Edwards and Hindl[ey] 1|2, 6|4.—Reuter.

SHAREEF MAY BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE

Premier Khare's Report To Congress Working Committee

NAGPUR, March 31.

"United Press" authoritatively understands that the Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, Premier of the Central Provinces, has submitted a twenty-four page report to the Congress Working Committee, giving the fullest details of all that happened prior to the release of a Muslim, who was convicted in what was known as the Wardha Rape Case, and which led to the agitation by Hindus, and the subsequent resignation of the Hon. Mr. Mohammed Shareef, Minister for Law.

In an endorsement, Premier Khare recommends to the Working Committee that in taking into account Mr. Shareef's realisation of his mistake, expression of regrets by him and all other circumstances, his resignation might not be accepted and he be allowed to continue as Minister.—United Press.

CHURCHILL RETURNS FROM PARIS

Long Talk With Halifax On French Situation

LONDON, March 30.

The Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax had one hour's talk at foreign office yesterday afternoon with Mr. Winston Churchill who returned early in day from Paris, where, as a guest at British Embassy he met in a private capacity several French statesmen, including M. Blum, Paul Boncour, Daladier, Flandin, Paul Reynaud, Chautemps and General Gamelin. Feeling was expressed in Westminster last night that Mr. Churchill's French visit had served useful purpose.—Reuter.

CRAIGMYLE RETIRES FROM CHAIRMANSHIP OF P. & O.

LONDON, March 30.

Lord Craigmyle has retired under medical advice from the chairmanship of the P. and O. and British India Steam Navigation companies, and is succeeded by the Deputy Chairman, Sir William Currie. Mr. A. O. Lang becomes the Deputy Chairman and Mr. D. M. Hamilton of the British India Line has been appointed a Managing Director.

Lord Craigmyle remains on the Board.—Reuter.

JEHORE SULTAN DIVORCES ENGLISH WIFE

SINGAPORE, March 31.

The Sultan of Jehore has announced the divorce of his wife Mrs. Helen Wilson in accordance with Moslem faith. The marriage remains valid under English law as the couple was married at Kensington Register Office as well as at Woking Mosque.—Reuter.

Selangor Sultan Dead

SINGAPORE, March 31.

The death has occurred of the Sultan of Selangor.—Reuter

Sabotage In British Air Industry

Winterton's Reply In Commons

LONDON, March 30.

In a written reply to a series of questions in the Commons with regards to the sabotage in the new British aircraft Earl Winterton mentioned four recent cases of malicious damage by severance of electric wires.

He said that the police were investigating each case and all practicable precautions were being taken, but it was very difficult to guarantee immunity against such damage. He emphasised that the spirit of the aircraft industry was excellent and such damage over a period of years was remarkably small. He added that there was no evidence to suggest that the malicious damage can be attributed to any agency of a foreign power.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS REPLY TO CRITICISM

Director Did Not Take Narrow Commercial View Of His Responsibilities

LONDON, March 30.

Imperial Airways replies to the Cadman report's criticisms in a letter to the shareholders 'inter alia' complains that until the report was published Imperial Airways had not the least idea that the Managing Director would be charged of being "intolerant of suggestion and unyielding in negotiation" or "taking a too narrow commercial view of his responsibilities" and alleged that he was condemned without the opportunity of defending himself as regards the recommendation of staff dissatisfaction.

The letter says that the company adopted collective bargaining as regards one group of employees before the Cadman Committee was appointed. It adds that unfortunately there had been rival associations claiming to represent certain groups of staff.

The Board answers to other criticisms and approves of the Committee's recommendations that a full time Chairman be appointed and finally claims that the company rendered great service to the development of civil aviation by vastly improving Empire

LEGITIMATE RIGHTS OF MUSLIMS

Abul Kalam's Assurance

BERBOI, (Delang) March 30.

"The Muslims have kept aloof from the Congress for a pretty long time and have not sufficiently utilised the situation created by the activities of the Indian National Congress. This is the last chance for them to join this national organisation and assert their rights. Otherwise it will be harmful to both the communities and the nation as a whole", observed Maulana Abul Kalam Azad member of the Congress Working Committee addressing a huge gathering of the villagers to-night.

Continuing, the Maulana said, "I can guarantee my Muslim brethren that the Congress Ministry cannot disregard, for a moment, any legitimate rights of the Muslim community.—United Press.

LONDON—It is announced from the Buckingham Palace that the King will broadcast to the Empire when he opens the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow on May 3. The King will speak at about 11 a.m.

NEW ROUMANIAN CABINET

All Political Parties To Be Dissolved

BUKHAREST, March 30.

The Patriarch, Miron Christea, has formed a new Cabinet.

He has decided to dissolve all political parties and establish a Crown Council.—Reuter.

David Anderson Acquitted

LONDON, May 31.

The trial of David Anderson, had a dramatic ending at Edinburgh High Court on the second day of the proceedings, when the Lord Advocate intimated that on evidence he withdrew the charge. The Jury, thereupon, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged.—Reuter

RUBBER MARKET SENSATION

LONDON, March 31.

The London Rubber Market received a further shock this morning on report of the failure of a big Japanese dealer in Singapore. Spot fell to five pence but prices subsequently rallied, partially on bear covering. Some rubber dealers believe that the tonnage involved has been already absorbed in Singapore, as there is no evidence at present of any abnormal offerings from there.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI AND MYSORE CONGRESS

BANGALORE, March 31.

The President of the Mysore Congress Committee who had been to Berboi to acquaint Gandhiji with the political situation in Mysore and also to take his advice in connection with the attitude of the Congress towards the Constitution Committee in Mysore returned to Bangalore to-day.

It appears Gandhiji told him it would be enough if they had a written assurance from the Dewan that the terms of reference of the Constitution Committee are wide enough to include the grant of responsible Government and also the members of the Committee should be real representatives of the people and not mere nominees of the Government.

It is therefore likely that the Mysore Congress President may negotiate with the Dewan on this and other matters.—A. P.

"CHRONICLE" JUBILEE

The "Hindustan Times".—The "Bombay Chronicle", which has just completed twenty-five years of its existence has signalized the event by bringing out a Jubilee number, containing messages of goodwill from Mahatma Gandhi and other prominent leaders. There are, besides these messages, a number of eminently readable articles which indicate the progress of the country during the years that have intervened. The number is profusely illustrated, and serves as evidence of the remarkable progress that the "Bombay Chronicle" has been able to make, since its first appearance. Twenty-five years is but a short span in the life of a newspaper, but in a country like ours where press-laws of a kind, not common in civilized lands, had been in existence and where responsible Government is even yet not quite familiar, the fact that a newspaper has been able to survive the first 25 years of its existence is matter for genuine pride and satisfaction. We wish the "Bombay Chronicle" many more years of useful and honourable service in the cause of the nation.

PUNJAB 'S.O.S.' TO MAHATMA

"Communal Tension Increasing; Solve Shahidgunj Tangle"

RAWALPINDI, March 30.

Mirza Qutab Din, a prominent Muslim leader and president of the Unionist Party, Rawalpindi, has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, regarding the Shahidganj dispute.

"Shahidganj controversy is proving formidable obstacle in the country's struggle for emancipation. Communal tension is increasing daily. Kindly visit Punjab immediately to solve the tangle. Your efforts would surely be crowned with success."—A. P.

NO RESOLUTION ON COMMUNAL QUESTION

CALCUTTA, March 31.

The working Committee, which is expected to discuss the recent communal riots in U. P., will not however, it is learnt, pronounce any opinion thereon in the form of a resolution. Health permitting, Mahatma Gandhi may acquaint the members of the Committee, with his plan for dealing with such riots in a non-violent manner.

Of the fourteen members all, excepting two, namely, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, are expected to attend the meeting.—A. P.

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

BERBOI, March 31.

There has been an improvement in the health of Gandhiji to-day, though the blood pressure remains the same as yesterday, namely 180. He had sound sleep last night and no medical bulletin was issued to-day.

Gandhiji accompanied by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, is leaving for Calcutta to-night.—A. P.

FAREWELL DARSHAN TO VILLAGERS

BERBOI, March 31.

With the departure of Mahatma Gandhi and all remaining members of the Working Committee as also other leaders to-night, interest now shifts to Calcutta.

Before his departure Gandhiji gave a farewell "Darshan" to thousands of villagers, who had come on foot from distant places. The gathering extended up to the railway lines and as a result the train was delayed for about fifteen minutes.

An indication of the number of visitors may be had from the fact that nearly 80,000 bought tickets to see the Village Industries Exhibition during the Conference Week. A large number of visitors could not be admitted owing to rush.—A. P.

BUKHARI ARRESTED AT LAHORE

LAHORE, March 31.

Jalaluddin Bukhari of Bombay who had come here in connection with the All-India Congress Socialist Party Conference to be held on April 12 and 13, was arrested this evening under Section 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

On enquiry the Police Officer who arrested him said that he was not aware whether Bukhari would be detained in the Lahore fort or be externed. He had yet to receive orders.—United Press.

Duce's Ominous Statement

Mysterious Reference To "The Third Great Victorious Campaign Of The Empire In Which I Shall Lead You"

ROME: March 31.

A MYSTERIOUS REFERENCE TO ANOTHER CAMPAIGN IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY SIGNOR MUSSOLINI WHEN HE RECEIVED A NUMBER OF SENATORS AT THE PLAZZO VENEZIA AFTER HIS SPEECH IN THE SENATE.

Briefly addressing them for raising him to the rank of Marshal of the Empire, Signor Mussolini is reported to have added: "THIS NEW APPOINTMENT INCREASES MY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE THIRD GREAT VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN OF THE EMPIRE, IN WHICH I SHALL LEAD YOU."

The statement is not officially confirmed.—Reuter.

Nazi Air-Force Generals Retire

BERLIN, March 31.

Five air-force Generals retired to-day. The retirements are part of a series ordered on February 4. The Generals have received signed photographs of Herr Hitler and Gen. Goering and letters of thanks for their services.—Reuter.

LEGIONARIES BACK IN AUSTRIA

VIENNA, March 31.

Thirty thousand Austrian Legionaries, composed of Nazi sympathisers, who fled to Germany during the Dollfuss and Schuschnigg regimes, crossed the frontier this morning in eight hundred cars and will be followed by fifty more cars of the legion to make a formal entry into Vienna on Saturday.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S TROOPS ADVANCE

SALAMANCA, March 31.

Gen. Franco's drive towards the Mediterranean south of the Ebro river has been suddenly accelerated owing to the disappearance of the opposition from the hitherto strongest points. The insurgent troops east of Caspe are expected to reach the Tarragona Province to-day, while the Legionaries further south are making headway.

It is claimed that the Republican attacks on the Teruel, Madrid and Tagus fronts in the past two days have been repulsed.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S REACTION TO POWERS' MOVE

But No Intention Of Leading Naval Race

TOKYO, March 31.

Questioned with regard to Japanese attitude if the Powers build battleships over 35,000 tons, Admiral Noda, the admiralty spokesman, declared Japan will be compelled to change her naval plan and replenish her naval strength to the necessary extent."

Earlier he remarked", Japan sticks to the naval policy guided by the principles of non-menace and non-aggression and has no intention of taking the lead in the naval race."—Reuter.

ORISSA MINISTER WIELDS THE BROOM

BERBOI, March 26.

Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, Revenue Minister of Orissa, did scavenging work this morning with a view to removing the obsession on public mind against that work. His example in wielding the broom as efficiently as he does the sceptre is a matter for emulation.—"New Orissa."

Bhaiji Challenges Leaguers' Right To Speak For All Muslims

(Continued from Page 1.)

not meant to prevent Hakims and Vaids giving certificates to their pupils of their having served as apprentices.

The motion for the first reading of the Bill was passed and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, which is to submit its report on the Bill by July 1.

Discussion was then continued on the motion for the first reading of the Bill seeking to amend the District Municipal Act and the Boroughs Act in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The Bill seeks to abolish nominations to these local bodies, the system of separate electorates for Harijans and Backward classes and to give option to the Muslim electorate to decide the type of electorate they would like to have.

MUSLIM PROTEST

Mr. Akhtar H. Mirza, continuing his unfinished speech, said that the Assembly was not entitled to discuss the question of joint or separate electorate. The authority to make laws was derived by the Provincial Legislature from the Government of India Act, which also provided the Communal Award. Anything which would violate the Communal Award was "ultra vires." He considered that the option clause was the thin end of the wedge to divide the community.

He criticised the Minister who had stated that the object of the Poona Pact was to unite the Hindu community, because he felt that the Government wanted to strengthen the Hindus. He did not think that it was proper that an organisation, which claimed to be national should organise a particular community.

Continuing he said that Muslims expected better treatment from the Government and a change of heart and not a change of the law. Trust begets trust, he added.

Mr. A. V. Chitre of the Independent Labour Party declared that the Harijans stood by the Poona Pact. They were hence satisfied with the provision for Joint Electorates and reservation of seats. But anything coming from the Congress was viewed with suspicion by the Harijans, because the Congress was blind to the obligations of the caste Hindus towards Harijans. He agreed that the word "Harijan" was not bad in itself but it was used by the Congress which did not stand by the Depressed Classes. After all what was in a nomenclature as the position of the Harijans was not going to change because of a change in their nomenclature. By being called Depressed Classes and Scheduled Castes they hoped to got sympathy of people and thus better their lot.

DROWNING MAN AND FEEBLE PLANK

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition, opposed the first reading of the Bill. He agreed that the Opposition parties had joined hands and worked together on many questions but the measures before the House was such that the Muslim League Party had to regretfully part company. It was certainly the Party's misfortune because it did not have the company of a stalwart debater and great fighter like Mr. Mehta in respect of the present measure. The problem in India was one of adjustment of the claims of the minorities. The Communal Award did not come as a boon to the Muslims. If they stuck to it, they did like a drowning man to a feeble plank. Unless that was substituted by another stronger one, by mutual understanding, they had to stick to it.

Continuing Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi said that the Home Minister the other day stated that the Congress represented the nation. That claim could be substantiated only when the House was occupied by Congressmen. But out of the 175 members in the House 85 were in the opposition and 90 on the Government benches. That could not mean that the Congress represented the nation.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai asked whether the arguments did not provoke replies.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, asked whether a discussion about the relative strength of the different parties in the House could be allowed without a reply being allowed.

Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker, did not think that the Leader of the Opposition was saying anything, which was irrelevant. Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi was trying to develop an argument that his party had no confidence in the Ministry and hence was opposing the Bill.

The majority community had not inspired confidence among the Muslims, continued Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, and that was why they could not make up their minds to support the principle underlying the measure. During the discussion of the Haripura roads, the Revenue Minister had issued a general warning that he would thwart the Opposition.

Mr. Morarji Desai corrected the Leader of the Opposition and said that what he said was that if the Congress members were to be pestered in season and out of season, they might fall a prey to human weakness and in spite of their desire to respect the wishes of the Opposition, may lapse into indifference and not show the respect that was necessary.

WANTS SYMPATHY OF N.C.O.'s

Continuing Sir A. M. K. said that a walk-out was not a farce or a drama but a constitutional method of showing resentment. Yet Government did not take it seriously and they were going ahead with the present measure. He considered walk-outs to be constitutional "N.C.O." movement and he wanted those, who had practiced "N.C.O.", to sympathise with him and his party. He was opposed to the Option Clause and considered that it was the thin end of the wedge seeking to circumvent the Communal Award. The Option Clause meant nothing as it only sought to bring together one day once in three or five years, the Hindus and Muslims for a few minutes. During the remainder of the time they would be apart.

Concluding he said that nothing would be gained by political manoeuvres. It would not be proper for the Congress to say: "Let the dogs bark, the Bill shall be passed" in the same way some other remark was made days ago to the effect "Let dogs bark, the caravan shall pass on." The latter remark was resented by the whole country. Let not the same thing be repeated in the case of Muslims.

UNUNDERSTANDABLE

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said that the Leader of the Opposition had made an eloquent speech and accused the biggest Party of doing this and that. Yet the question remained as to what exactly the Muslim League wanted. The Nationalist Muslims all over the country were prepared to fight the Congress, if they knew what it was that the League wanted and if they found their demands to be reasonable. But the attitude of the League Party could not be understood, because what was being done was to keep the door open for negotiations and what the Muslim Leaguers wanted was to bang the door. He considered that this was an obstructionist tactics.

Continuing, he said that the Option Clause did not take away the right to have separate electorates, if the electorate so decided. If the Muslim electorate were under the Muslim League and followed their leadership, they could not be led away by the Congress. But let the claim of the Muslim League, that they represent the Muslims, be examined. The question before the House had nothing whatever to do with the Communal Award. The Communal Award provided for elections to the Provincial and the Central Legislatures. It had been stated that this was an All-India question. But did League members know that in several provinces, Joint Electorates were prevalent for the elections of Local bodies? For example there was the Bombay Municipal Corporation, where the Muslims got more seats than they would have, through Joint Electorates.

SUICIDAL TO MUSLIMS

Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan considered that there was no justification for the Muslim Leaguers to claim that they represented the entire Muslim community. If that was so where was their Party in the Provinces, where Muslims predominated the Punjab, the Frontier, Sind and Bengal. That only showed that a communal party could not flourish. The Muslim Leaguers, so long as they were communal could never rule a Province till doomsday. Hence the claim that they were the sole trustees of Muslim interests did not hold water. He felt that the reason for the opposition to the Option Clause was that these people were afraid that under Joint Electorates they would not get elected but some others would. He warned the Muslim Leaguers that their policy was suicidal to the Muslim interests and they should recognise this at least after the landslides in the Muslim Provinces. They ought to have realised by experience that communal parties were out of court to-day. They might have flourished during bureaucratic days.

OVERHAUL WHOLE SYSTEM.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar asked Government to come forward with a measure to deal with all aspects of Municipal administration in the Province. In Poona opinion was in favour of Government taking over charge of administration of the Municipality. He thought that everywhere corruption, ignorance and dishonesty in Municipal administration were prevalent.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar supporting the first reading of the Bill said that a Bill to deal with corruption and maladministration in municipalities and local boards would soon be placed before the House. The present measure was overdue. This was because the Minister had to consider certain representations made to him in regard to representation to Harijans and in response to their suggestions, certain provisions had to be altered. They had to proceed with this Bill, as people were already clamouring to have elections under the new Bill rather than under the old provisions. He complimented Mr. Chitre of the Independent Labour Party, who said that his Party was not based on Communalism, but on economic principles

PLEA FOR TOLERANCE.

Proceeding Mr. Wandrekar denied the charge of Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, that the Congress Party was using the majority steam-roller. If they had wished to do so, they would have come forward with the proposal of completely abolishing separate electorates, instead of giving the option as at present. The Congress wanted to win the confidence of the minority communities by its work, sincerity and integrity. It also wanted to do justice to those who thought that co-operation and joint electorates would do them good. If the Muslim League members wanted freedom in their own case, why should they deny it to other members, who did not agree with them? For instance as far as the Bombay Corporation was concerned, where there was a system of general electorates, no complaint was made against that system.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif said that the provision of representation on population basis operated unjustly against Muslims in the Sholapur District in the matter of representation on the Local Board.

FOLLOW NURIE.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala said that above the written law, there was the unwritten law of the human conscience, and if people followed their conscience, there would be no scope for all these suspicions. He referred to the Hon. Mr. Nurie and said that he was no less a Muslim than any one else. But he was an Indian first and had come forward to serve the cause of his country. He was more sincere than all those members of the Muslim League, who claimed to render similar service.

Mr. M. M. Bhaiji said that the Option Clause did not take away the rights of the Muslims. He wanted the members of the Muslim League not to have so low an opinion about the Muslim masses might be far simpler but they were shrewd enough to know what was in their interests.

The mover of the amendment had questioned, the member proceeded, the representative capacity of those Muslims, who were elected on a Joint Electorate system. What was the test laid down by him? Did it mean that all those who were elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation were not true Muslims? Was not Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who was elected to the Council of State on Joint Electorate system, a true Muslim? Did not Mr. Jinnah, who was returned to the Legislative Assembly a Joint Electorate, represent the true interests of the Muslims? He would say that every Muslim was a Muslim and also a citizen.

He supported the provision of option, not only on the courage of his conviction, but also on the strength of the Municipalities in his district and of his own constituency. (Applause). He would support this provision not only in his individual capacity, but in his representative capacity as well. The mover of the amendment wanted statistics and figures from the Minister. He would give them figures. All municipalities except one in his District and his own constituency were in favour of Option Clause. (Applause). And if he did not place this fact before the House, he would be failing in his duty. It was no use waiting for an agreement till it came. Agreement would never come knocking at the door, they had to go in search of it. He appealed to the Leader of the Opposition to realise that where greater men had failed, they should at least make an attempt and see if they would not succeed.

The member was cheered by the House on the conclusion of his speech.

Messrs. M. P. Patil, Parliamentary Secretary, and A. E. Singapori also spoke.

Mr. P. C. Jakati felt that Muslim members ought not to object to the Bill as it only gave option to the Muslim electorate. He felt that Joint Electorates came in the way of Indians achieving freedom.

Before the House adjourned the Speaker informed the House that Mr. Chainani, Council Secretary, would be going away on leave and that he wished to place on record his valuable services and co-operation, which he extended to the Speaker in the conducting of the business of the House.

ANTI-T. B. FUND

Congress Cabinet's Whole-Hearted Support: Gilder's Appeal To Businessmen

The Hon. Dr. Gilder, Minister of Health with the Government of Bombay and Vice-Chairman of the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, presided over a meeting of the Presidents and/or Chairmen of the leading commercial associations of the City at the Secretariat at 3 p. m. on Saturday 26th March.

Dr. Gilder stated that he had called the meeting to ask for the support and help of all those present in aid of the Fund. He made it clear that the Congress Cabinet had decided wholeheartedly to support the Fund.

Dr. Gilder explained that the main channels through which funds were being collected were an Executive Committee composed of the leading citizens of Bombay with His Excellency the Governor as their Chairman, and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, and himself as the Vice-Chairman. On this Executive Committee fell the main burden of tackling the wealthy merchants and business houses of the City of Bombay, and this committee had decided to do so through the Presidents and/or Chairmen of Bombay's commercial associations. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce had already collected from its members the sum of Rs. 38,000 He stated that he or Dr. Jivraj Mehta or any of the other office-bearers were entirely at the disposal of the Presidents and/or Chairmen if they could be useful to them in any way.

Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarji suggested that a meeting should be held of the leading piecegoods associations in the City at which Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Fund, could explain what was required.

AVOID OVERLAPPING.

Mr. Begraj Gupta mentioned that many of the members of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce were also members of other associations and that while he was anxious and willing to help, he felt there would be considerable overlapping.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas felt with regard to Mr. Begraj Gupta's difficulty that there was no harm in any particular firm receiving appeals from many associations and, provided that the firm contributed adequately through any channel, the purpose of the appeal would be served.

Seth Nemchand Abaichand Javeri, Chairman, Shri Javeri Mahajan's Motina Dharmana Kanta, Bombay, handed over a cheque for Rs. 1,000 as the subscription from his association to the Fund.

The House adjourned till 10-30 a.m., on Saturday.

PROTEST AGAINST "PUJA" WITH MUSIC

ASANSOL, March 31.

Several persons were injured in a communal fracas last night when Muslims objected to "Puja" with music in a Hindu house.

It is reported that while "Puja" was being held on the roof of a house in Hutton Road, Muslim residents of the locality came out and demanded that the "Puja" and music should be immediately stopped. The Hindus resented this interruption and this led to a fight with spears, stones and lathis.

The police arrived and restored order. Ten persons were arrested. The situation is now quiet.—A. P.

Port Trust Labourer's Sad End

A labourer in the Bombay Port Trust was knocked down by a motor lorry yesterday, while he was walking along the Reay Road.

Maruti Shiwa Das was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state where he died this morning

The inquest will be held tomorrow.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN INDIA

The report on Joint Stock Companies for 1934-35 just published is as usual a belated one. It deals with Joint Stock Companies in British India and in the Indian States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore and Travancore. The number of newly registered companies, both public and private during the year under report increased by 10.8 per cent as compared with the previous year. The authorised and paid-up capitals of the newly-registered companies, as compared with the preceding year, however, decreased by 24.3 and 40.7 per cent, respectively. The number of private companies registered was 519 as against 450 in 1933-34. The total authorised capital of the companies, both private and public, registered during 1933-34 and 1934-35 was distributed as under:

(In Thousands)

	1933-34	1934-35
Banking	16,434	44,361
Loans	700	4,515
Investment Trust	31,653	1,100
Nidhis	53	—
Insurance	33,705	46,968
Navigation	2,44,755	50,150
Rail & Trams	6,000	—
Motor	3,580	4,503
Transit	54,500	40,650
Printing	4,263	4,817
Chemicals	8,613	8,740
Iron & Steel	2,430	5,680
Engineering	2,400	12,099
Tanneries	625	1,850
Public Service	7,310	12,236
Clay and Cement	931	7,140
Agencies	3,574	4,222
Tobacco	1,050	1,770
Soap & Candles	430	2,650
Others	41,625	55,288
Cotton Mills	11,479	22,700
Wool & Silk Mills	2,500	86
Oil Mills	270	370
Tea Cos.	850	300
Rubber	100	100
Coal Mining	5,472	3,470
Petroleum	6,000	7,000
Quarying, etc.,	9,235	4,760
Estate	4,240	5,614
Sugar	48,480	24,570

The total authorised capital in 1933-34 was Rs. 57,07,57,000 and in 1934-35 was Rs. 43,16,29,000. The total number of companies with sterling capital in 1934-35 was 917 and the paid up capital thereof amounted to £586,419,000 besides debentures to the extent of £174,547,000.

SHIVRAJPUR SYNDICATE

Company Benefits From Intense Activity In Iron And Steel

"I feel confident you will accord your approval of the recommendation which your Directors have made to distribute a sum of Rs. 5,000 amongst the staff in view of the good work performed by them," said the Chairman Mr. E. C. Reid, when he presided over the 34th ordinary general meeting of the Shivarajpur Syndicate, Ltd., held on Thursday at 4-30 p.m. at the registered offices of the Company at Bombay.

While taking as read the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Account upto 30th November, 1937, the Chairman said that owing to a period of unparalleled activity in the iron and steel trade the last year's improved demand was well maintained and accounted for the increase in shipments of about 30,000 tons. The total output of Shivrajpur and Bamankua Manganese Mines ore increased to 54,000 tons. The expenditure on completed development work has been transferred to the Special Reserve and the sum of Rs. 22,967 has been carried forward in the Balance Sheet. A sum of Rs. 16,212-14-8 was set aside to the Equalization of Dividends Fund which brings this Reserve to Rs. 140,000 as compared with Rs. 275,000 ten years ago.

Railway freight formed a major portion of the cost of delivering and Rs. 4,22,000 was paid last year. He hoped the Railway company would reduce the rates for mutual advantage.

VIVA . . .

(Continued from page 6.)

burried in the lava of his oratory. There is one god in the world of Benedetto (?) Mussolini and it is the god of war, Mars: and of course, he, Il Duce, is his one and universally-acknowledged prophet. It is to Mars that all the burnt offerings are dedicated. Learn that well first. His inspired oracle, like all oracles, may be ambiguous, His threat is addressed to the whole world and an interpretation could easily be placed on 'interests' which included the Brenner pass as well as other boundaries. This is where the inimitable Brand style scores.

Review Of Customs Administration

Revenue Rs. 5 1/2 Millions

At a cost of less than a crore of rupees India has earned during the year 1936-37 a gross revenue of Rs. 55-1/2 crores in its customs receipts alone.

This information is given in the annual review of the Customs Administration in India for that year.

Among the imports, says the report, there was a shrinkage in the supply of base metals to India, consequent on the industrial recovery in European countries coupled with the heavy increase in rearmament expenditure. The steady progress of the indigenous sugar industry under the impetus given by the protective tariff tended to eliminate foreign sugar from the market. Protection again accounts for the decline in imports of cotton and silk fabrics.

TARDE RESTRICTIONS IN IRAN.

Exports to Iran suffered a severe setback during the year owing probably to exchange difficulties experienced by exporters in India and the restrictions imposed by the Government of Iran on external commerce. The trade with Afghanistan and Nepal also declined; in the trade with Kashmir, however, there was a recovery

Even though shrinkages under sugar and cotton and silk fabrics alone were responsible for a decrease of Rs. 274 and 102 lakhs respectively, this was off-set by the increase in the revenue on the import of silver bullion, coin, sheets, plates and other manufactures, motor spirit, artificial silk fabrics, tobacco and betelnuts bringing down the total decrease of gross revenue from the 1935-36 figures to Rs. 52 lakhs only. Decreases were also noticed under raw cotton, metals other than silver and tin block, broken rice, cotton yarn and thread. Diamonds yielded an increase, the increase in the Bombay port alone being from Rs. 3.9 lakhs in 1935-36 to Rs. 6.2 lakhs in 1936-37, indicating that the reduction in the rate of duty has apparently succeeded to some extent in stimulating imports and reducing smuggling.

JUTE EXPORT GOES UP.

As regards exports, there was an increase in revenue by Rs. 55 lakhs to Rs. 490 lakhs mainly due to increased receipts under jute, manufactured.

The receipts for central excise duties exceeded the previous year's figures by Rs. 1.5 crores and stood at over Rs. 13.6 crores. Excise duty on motor spirit and kerosene was levied in the three provinces of Burma, Assam and the Punjab, —where oil is won and refined. The excise duty on motor spirit was 10 annas a gallon and on kerosene 2 annas 9-3/4 pies a gallon and yielded a net receipt of nearly Rs. 5.4 and Rs. 3 crores respectively.

THE WILY SMUGGLER.

Details of some of the remarkable tactics employed by smugglers are given in the Review.

In one case certain packages containing silk and artificial silk piecegoods which were being removed to the docks from a bonded warehouse for the purpose of shipment to foreign ports were substituted by other packages of similar appearance but containing cotton yarn of Indian manufacture. But the customs officers saw through the trick.

In another, on receipt of certain information three cases containing 324 tins of smuggled saccharine were seized after the goods were delivered to the agent of a local firm.

Again, a deliberate attempt at undervaluation of 1,250 bundles of imitaton half fine gold thread was detected by the Assessing Officer, while another attempt to pass off "feature films" as "other films" assessable on a lower tariff value was similarly frustrated.

The most outstanding case of misdeclaration was the systematic undervaluation of certain cotton piece-goods imported by a firm in Rangoon. On information that the prices declared by this firm were so low that no manufacturer could possibly supply the goods at such rates, investigations were undertaken and it was found that there had been an under-valuation to the extent of 7-1/2 per cent

DOPE SMUGGLING.

There were a number of seizures of opium and other dangerous drugs also. Opium for instance was in one case found secreted on board a steamship. Again in Calcutta where there were two large seizures of cocaine of over 400 and 200 oz. respectively, the drug was thrown overboard from steamers in the lower reaches of the Hooghly before the Customs officers could actually lay their hands on it.

Smuggling of goods across and from Baluchistan State into British India was on a disquietingly large scale; the most important articles smuggled were silk and saccharine; with the reduction of duty on silver to [illegible] two annas smuggling in this article has practically ceased in view of the small margin of profit.

HOW SMUGGLERS WERE FOUGHT.

To combat smuggling on the Sind Coast it has been decided to establish two moving patrols at the outports one at Sonmiani and the other at Shah Bunder with a cutter to patrol the neighbouring creeks continuously. It is proposed also to purchase a modern fast sea-going launch with cabin accommodation for two officers.

A special investigation in August and September 1936 under the orders of the Government of India showed that smuggling into British India across the frontiers of Pondicherry and Karikal had reached very serious dimensions. The frontier preventive staff was, therefore, reinforced as well as the suppression of so large a smuggling was bound to result in violent attacks upon the Customs Preventive staff, a special protective force known as the East Coast Special Police was created. To cope with the increased smuggling by sea two sea-going launches of a special design were also commissioned. Arrangements were also set in train for the acquisition of land for the erection of impassable barbed wire barriers on the more open portions of the Pondicherry and Karikal frontiers contiguous to thickly populated areas in British India.

CONVENTION WITH FRENCH INDIA.

The Government of India during the year concluded with the Government of French India the Packet Post Convention which now provides for the subjection to British Indian customs duty all dutiable goods addressed to the open settlements of Chandernagore, Yanam and Mahe before they are accepted for despatch by letter-post from Pondicherry and Karikal. These arrangements, it is believed, have succeeded in putting a stop to the practice which obtained for some time of smuggling through the letter-post of highly dutiable articles and in particular Japanese silk piecegoods.

JAPANESE BULBS FROM ANTWERP?

Offences under the Merchandise Marks Act were on the increase in all the ports. In an important case a number of consignments of electric bulbs which were shipped from Antwerp,—a port in Belgium,—bore marks indicative of Dutch origin. The comparatively low value of these bulbs gave rise to a suspicion that they were not of Dutch origin notwithstanding the fact that they were covered by certificates issued by the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce. Enquiries made confirmed the suspicion. Again, several consignments of woollen piecegoods and woollen rags were found to be wrongly marked "All Wool" and fountain pens with nibs, bearing descriptions "Warranted 14 Ct. Gold" were found to be only gold-washed.

PUNJAB CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

For Alleged Criminal Trespass Into Workshop

LAHORE, March 31.

Khwaja Mohamad Hussain, a member of the Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Umar Din, Assistant Secretary of the All-India Railway Mechanical Workers' Federation were arrested under Section 447 of the Indian Penal Code (Criminal Trespass), for delivering speeches in the railway workshop area at Moghalpura yesterday and the day before.

The accused have been remanded pending further enquiry.—United Press.

MADRAS TRAMWAYS STRIKE

Agent To Receive Union Deputation To-morrow

MADRAS, March 31.

Mr. Burkinshaw, Agent of the Madras Tramway Company, met the Hon. Mr. B. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, this afternoon at the Secretariat in connection with the application of the Madras Tramway and Electric Supply Workers' Union, demanding the appointment of a Conciliation Board to settle the dispute.

It is understood the Minister and the Agent could not arrive at any decision.

The Agent will receive a deputation on behalf of the Union on April 2, after which he would again meet the Minister.—United Press.

Bajoria Proud Of Going In Black On Memorial

CHALLENGE & COUNTER-CHALLENGE

Assembly Passes Das' Bill By Huge Majority: Mahomedan Law For Memons' Inheritance

NEW DELHI, March 31

Galleries were again crowded in anticipation of another interesting day's discussion on Mr. B. Das' Bill to amend the Sarda Act.

Before this Bill was reached, the House agreed to circulation of Sardar Sant Singh's Bill to amend section 167 of the criminal procedure code, accepted the amendments made by the Council of State to the bill to amend the Durgah Khwaja Saheb Act and passed the Bill to provide that all Cutchi Memons shall be governed, in matters of succession and inheritance by the Mohammedan law as passed by the Council of State.

On Sir A. H. Ghaznavi's motion, the House agreed to the recirculation of his Bill to control coastal traffic of India as reported by Select Committee.—A. P.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

Before adjourning for lunch, the Assembly devoted an hour to consider Mr. B. Das's Bill to amend Child Marriage Restraint Act and disposed of all the amendments moved thereto. Mr. Bajoria moved six more amendments but all were rejected. His amendment to class six "provding that injunction against child marriage shall be issued at least seven days prior to the date of marriage was strongly opposed by the Law Member.

The House rejected the amendment.

Similarly another of his amendment that the court should issue notice at least fifteen days before the date of marriage to any person and afford him an opportunity to show cause against the issue of the injunction was also rejected.

Mr. Bajoria was able to get the support of Mr. Aney and the "Nationalists" Party to his amendment that disobedience of injunctions should be punishable only with simple imprisonment and not "imprisonment of either description" as provided in the Bill.

Sir N. N. Sircar pointed out the necessity of rigorous imprisonment for worst offences such as selling a child of one or two years of age in marriage. Amendment was pressed to a division and rejected by 74 votes to 24.

The House also rejected another of Mr. Bajoria's amendments to reduce the term of imprisonment from three to two months.

BAJORIA'S TRUMP-CARD.

Some amusement was caused when Mr. Bajoria moved last of his amendments which, he said, was his trump-card. The amendment introduced a new clause "that nothing contained in this Act shall apply to a person who, by an affidavit solemnly affirmed before a Magistrate of the First Class, declares that the due performance of a marriage in conformity with the provisions of this Act interferes with his religious belief." He hoped that good sense would prevail on the House and his very modest amendment would be accepted. (Voices: Oh! Oh!). He pleaded that his voice would not be lost in the wilderness; and waving his hands towards the Congress and Government benches he said they were worse than dumb-driven cattle (laughter).

Mr. K. Santanam raised a point of order that the amendment sought to alter the original Act and it did not arise from the amending Bill before the house. It was therefore out of orders.

The President upheld the objection and the amendment was ruled out of order.

CONGRESS WEDDED TO SOCIAL REFORM.

All the amendments having been disposed of, Mr. B. Das moved that the Bill be passed.

Mr Das expressed thanks to members of the house for the way in which they had received the Bill and to the Government for its co-operation without which it would not have been his good fortune to see this measure become law The Congress Party was wedded to social reform which would raise to higher plane the physical intellectual and moral condition of the people. He took the opportunity to pay a tribute of admiration to Mr. Bajoria for the pertinacity with which he had defended his case. Mr. Das also thanked the various Associations and individuals in India and England who had supported the measure and expressed the hope that the Government would give the assurance that the measure would be worked in the spirit in which it was conceived, and ten or twenty years hence child widows would be unknown.

ANEY CITES MAHATMA'S EXAMPLE.

Mr. M. S. Aney said the session would be a memorable one for the passing of this important piece of legislation; but if there was any lesson to be learnt from the way in which the defects in the old Act had been utilised by opponent. It was social legislation in advance of real public opinion stood very little chance of being worked in the spirit in which it was passed. He reminded the House that grounds urged in favour of the old Act was that it would serve as an impetus to social reformers. It was made clear that the Act was demanded not so much to bring people to book as to serve an incentive to social reformers to intensify their propaganda to create strong public opinion. Without sustained and organised effort towards this end the assistance given by the legislature was going to be no great avail. Mr. Aney referred in this connection to the manner in which Mahatma Gandhi, when he wanted anything done by way of rural uplift or educational reform, first created public opinion in favour of it.

CRAIK ON MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Sir Henry Craik expressed almost entire agreement with Mr. Aney's observation that the chief hope of the social reformer in this country lay in the gradual moulding of public opinion in his favour. In measures of social reform, said Sir Henry, the position of an irresponsible Government was one of great delicacy. It must so far as was possible by means of consultation with public opinion satisfy itself that the overwhelming majority of those who were affected by the legislation were in favour. In this case the Bill had been before the public for a long time and an enormous mass of detail had been collected. Careful analysis of it showed that although there undoubtedly was considerable opposition it was nevertheless true that the opinion of the country in general was strongly in favour of the Bill (Several Muslim members: Question, No No). He reminded the House that the Government did not start with a clean slate. The question whether early marriage was or was not desirable was settled nine years ago when the Act was passed. The question now was whether that measure had failed in its object and whether anything could be done to make it more effective. There was no fresh principle or moral theory involved. As regards the opposition, it was based essentially on the principle that marriage was a sacrament which the House had no right to regulate. But marriage was a great deal more than a sacrament. It was a contract for life-long association and surely it was up to the state to do what it could to secure that both parties to the contract got a fair deal. It was not a fair deal when one of the parties was too young and too ignorant to know the implications of the contract.

Captain Dalpatsingh (Nominated) said Assembly had done a very useful work by passing this Bill.

Mr. N. M. Joshi while expressing admiration for persons like Mr. Bajoria, warmly congratulated Mr. B. Das, the Congress party and also the Government as well as Miss Rathbone and other English reformers whose enthusiasm and untiring zeal for social reform had enabled this useful measure being passed.

It was said that they should depend more upon voluntary effort in social reform that through legislation. But Mr. Joshi said that voluntary effort could go only up to a certain limit and in modern days social reform through legislation was most expedient.

SIRCAR QUOTES JINNAH.

Sir N. N. Sircar refuted the allegation that in the course of the the debate earlier he (the Law Member) had insinuated that those Muslims who opposed the Bill were not sincere. What he said was that a general claim that the entire Moslem opinion was against the Bill was not correct. At this point Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Ziauddin and one or two Muslim members interrupted and the Law Member declared that he preferred to attach greater value to views expressed by their leader, Mr. Jinnah, rather than to those of Maulana Shaukat Ali or Sir A. H. Ghaznavi. He then quoted the speech of Mr. Jinnah made in the Assembly when the original Sarda Bill was under discussion. As an able lawyer, Sir Nripendra said, Mr. Jinnah had said that during the thirty years of his career at the Bar he always understood that marriage laws had nothing to do with religion except as a contract entered into between two persons. Mr. Jinnah had further thrown a challenge to his electors that if they did not approve of his views on child marriage they should elect another person. Sir N. N. Sircar said that there was general election later on and Mr. Jinnah was re-elected unopposed.

Mr. Ismail Ali Khan opposed the Bill. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed declared that this particular Bill interfered with their 'shariat' and the Muslims were consequently opposed to it.

Mr. Ghiaussin was warmly cheered from all sections of the House when amid interruptions from certain Muslim members he decried the myth of Muslim opposition to the bill.

The path of social reformers, he said, was always a thorny one and it was to the credit of the Assembly that Mr. B. Das's Bill received the support of an overwhelming majority of elected members. When it was passed the name of Mr. Das would go down in history as one of the greatest social reformers. Perhaps the attitude of Muslims would not be conclusively known until a referendum was taken. But at the same time the views of eminent Muslim judges of the High Courts and leaders of Muslim opinion were in favour of the Bill, and this should not be lost sight of. The Maulvis and Maulanas raised a hue and cry against the Sultan of Turkey when he introduced Western reforms in his country. It was no wonder these so-called religious heads here raised a cry of religion in danger over this Bill.

Mr. Nairang also opposed the Bill.

GADGIL QUOTES JINNAH.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil further quoted from Mr. Jinnah's speech in the Assembly, in which he said that because public opinion was not fully developed in this country, leaders should not allow themselves to be influenced by it unduly and in certain circumstances leaders should not and were not going to be frightened by public opinion. Mr. Gadgil went on to refer to the series of reforms made in Turkey and declared that secularisation of law had taken Turkey onward on the march of progress. Where were the Maulanas and Pandits in India, he asked. (Cheers).

Mr. Gadgil also referred to the blessings which Mr. Aney had given to the bill and said with these blessings he and other reformers were sure the measure would be acceptable to the people in the eleven districts of Bombay. Mr. Gadgil was sure that Congress Governments in the provinces would see that the provisions of the Bill were known to every villager.

Dr. De Souza representing Indian Christians joined in the chorus of commendation of Mr. Das. He said the age of consent embodied in the Bill was far in advance of that in other countries, or religions. For instance, the Roman Catholic Church ordained twelve as the age of consent, but Roman Catholics did not oppose the present bill because it prescribed a higher age.

BAJORIA'S FIGHTING SPEECH.

Mr. Bajoria made a fighting speech full of rugged eloquence. He stood his ground amid probably the most persistent interruption that any speaker has had to face in the Assembly, and some of his repartees evoked the loudest cheers during the session.

Mr. Bajoria said: The second or third or even the hundredth edition of the bill will not be effective until public sympathy is aroused. We must seek elsewhere for a forum where we can have better success. We must work outside this House, in the country, and educate the masses. Let the masses feel that what they are doing is wrong, that neither the Shastras nor the law of the land enjoin child marriages. I will join hands with them and preach this gospel."

There were interruptions at this stage and Mr. Bajoria retorted: "You are going to have the act; let me have my say." (Loud laughter and cheers.)

Replying to the Home Member's argument that child marriage was a contract, one of the parties to which did not know its full implications, Mr. Bajoria asked: "Was it contended that a girl of fourteen and a boy of eighteen knew how to think and exercise their discretion. The Hindu 'Shastras' knew better than to assume this. They provided that the parents with their mature judgment should arrange the marriage.

EXCITING EXCHANGE.

An exciting exchange occurred at this stage between Mr. Bajoria and Seth Govind Das. Mr. Bajoria claimed that the Marwadi community did not approve the bill. Seth Govinddas, also claiming to speak for that community, declared that the overwhelming majority supported the bill and challenged Mr. Bajoria to prove his claim.

Mr. Bajoria said: "I am prepared to accept that challenge and I bet a lakh of rupees. (Loud Cheers) and I ask if Seth Govind Das will bet at least Rs. 50,000. (Laughter and cheers). The amount could be spent on holding a referendum among the community.

BAJORIA FOR BLACK MEMORIAL.

Proceeding Mr. Bajoria declared: "The Government have snatched the bill from Mr. B. Das's hands and made it their own. (Laughter.) I congratulate Mr. Das on having got this measure passed without any effort on his part. (Renewed laughter), and I congratulate the Law Member on successfully piloting his adopted child and becoming godfather of this Bill" (Cheers). Finally he said he would be glad to have his name written in black on the column for the erection of which Rs. 5,000 had been offered by someone from the Punjab. (The suggestion of the person referred to was that the column should be erected in the Assembly precincts and the names of supporters of the measure should be recorded on it in gold and the names of the opponents in black).

SHAUKAT ALI'S CHALLENGE.

Maulana Shaukat Ali opposing the bill said: "Let The Hindus who had the malady have the cure also. But he knew his people. They had no such malady and did not want the cure. He challenged Mr. Ghiasuddin to speak to-morrow (Friday) at any gathering of Muslims in any of the Mosques in India and convince them of the need for the Bill.

The House divided and passed the Bill by 87 votes to 16 amid great cheers.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

LATHI CHARGE ON WOMEN?

Ahmedabad Move To Hold Inquiry Into Mansa Incident

AHMEDABAD, March 31.

Further details obtained from Pujapura village, Mansa State, show that about a 1,000 men and 150 women collected on the beat of drum. The police arrested four men from the crowd but the women formed a cordon around them and prevented the arrested people being taken away. It is alleged a lathi charge was made in which several men and women were injured. Thirteen more arrests have been made in Mansa State.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is being informed of the developments.

A deputation of the local branch of the All-India Women's Conference led by Mrs. Sharda Mehta is leaving for Mansa for conducting an enquiry.—A. P.

"NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE"

Why Viceroy Invited Bhulabhai

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The "United Press' learns that there is no political significance attached to the invitation from H. E. the Viceroy to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly.

It is true that other party leaders have been also similarly invited on different dates individually, Mr. M. S. Aney, leader of the Congress Nationalist Party, will interview His Excellency on April 8, while Sir Yamin Khan, leader of the Democratic Party, meets the Viceroy on April 7.

These invitations, however, lead to the report current in the Assembly lobby that His Excellency the Governor-General may sound the leaders on the question of life of the present Assembly, which expires on October 1. Lobby reports suggest that there is every likelihood of the Assembly being given another lease of life for one year. —United Press.

Abdul Rahman To Be Released Shortly?

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The Secretary of the External Affairs informed Seth Govind Das in the Central Assembly today that Abdul Rahman had been in detention since 1933 under Regulation III so that he might be prevented from intriguing against the Afghan Government while in India. Government hoped to arrange his release shortly. He was detained in Saugor in the Central Provinces.

Gandhi Seva Sangh

Labour Committee To Increase Number Of Trained Workers

CALCUTTA, March 31.

A meeting of the Labour Committee of the Gandhi Seva Sangha was held this evening at Birla Park. Among the members, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. Shankerlal Banker and Dr. Profulla Ghosh were present.

Messrs. Daulatram and Banker, the Secretaries of the Labour Committee, submitted their report relating to the organisation of training classes for preparing workers to take up service of Labour, on the lines already approved of by the Gandhi Seva Sangha, and which formed the basis of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association.

The Committee decided to keep open recruitment with a view to further increase the number of trained workers.

The Committee may meet again during these days at Calcutta, if the deliberations of the Congress Working Committee leave sufficient time for it.—United Press.

KITCHLEW TC CONTEST ON CONGRESS TICKET

LAHORE, March 31.

Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew, whose election to the Punjab Assembly from the Amritsar Mohammadan Constituency was set aside by the Punjab Election Tribunal, again intends to stand as a candidate from the same constituency. He has also applied for a Congress ticket.—A. P.

Ismail Joins U. P. Assembly Congress Party

LUCKNOW, March 31.

The Congress Party in the United Provinces Legislative Assembly will have an additional member in the person of Maulavi Mohammad Ismail (formerly of the Muslim League).

The Maulavi's formal application to the Congress Party of the U. P. Legislature has been accepted by the Party at its last meeting.—United Press.

MR. KHAN BAILED OUT

Alleged Criminal Trespass

LAHORE, March 31.

Further enquiries show that Mr. M. A. Khan, General Secretary of the Railway Mechanical Workers Union, has also been arrested in addition to the two already reported to have been taken into custody. They were later released on bail.

Prosecution for same offence of criminal trespass has also been started against Mr. Miller, who is at present touring the entire system on the North-Western Railway in connection with the five minutes' general strike over all the railways, which is to be called by the All-India Railway Federation as a protest against the new Pass Rules.

These labour leaders had addressed a meeting of the railway workers on Tuesday, the 29th inst., within the Moghulpura Workshop area.

Diwan Chaman Lal, M.L.A., is taking up the matter with the Punjab Government.—United Press.

SUBHAS TO VISIT POONA IN MAY

Municipality To Present Welcome Address

POONA, March 31.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, will visit Poona in the first week of May in response to the request of the local Municipality to open the new swimming tank. The Municipality has already passed a resolution to present an address of welcome to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, which will be done during his coming visit.

It is likely the Provincial Congress Committee may arrange a tour programme for the Congress President to visit the districts of Maharashtra.

Mr. Bose may attend the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, if the dates of the session are conveniently fixed.—United Press.

SERIOUS FIRE IN HALOL

AHMEDABAD, March 31.

A serious fire broke out in a village in Halol Taluka, resulting in considerable damage to property of farmers. Some families have been rendered completely destitute. A large quantity of corn was reduced to ashes.

The fire was brought under control after twelve hours.

Two buffaloes and one bullock have been burned to death as a result of the fire.—United Press.

Implementing Clove Boycott In City

Women Congress Volunteers Take Up Task

PROGRESS OF SEALING STOCKS IN MANDVI: WORK FOR WARD COMMITTEES

The "Chronicle" learns that suitable, tactful methods will be devised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in the case of the absentee clove-dealers of Bombay, if their absence from the City is sufficiently proved to be an act intended to evade the responsibility, which the Congress resolution seeks to place on recalcitrant clove-dealers.

Congress volunteers took a day off on Thursday in view of the fact that it was an "Amavasya" (Newmoon Day) on which shops at Mandvi are usually supposed to be closed.

Volunteers On Scene

The work of persuasion will be resumed to-day (Friday), when women volunteers led by Mrs. Safia Khan, it is learnt, and ward Congress men will go about the clove shops with printed pledges.

STIFFENING BOYCOTT

It is learnt that brisk work will be done by the Congress volunteers to screw up or stop laxity of discipline by Clove Merchants in regard to the work undertaken by the Congress to stiffen measures of boycott of cloves.

There are about 40 big clove-dealers in Mandvi and out of them, the Congress volunteers straightway secured pledges from 12 merchants and other men of five other shops, solicitous of abiding by the resolution of the B.P.C.C. could not sign the pledge, as the real owners, they stated, it is learnt, were out of Bombay. They, however, assured the volunteers that when the owners returned to Bombay they would see that the Congress pledges were signed.

Although the work so far turned out by the Congress volunteers in checking clandestine import or sale of clove is satisfactory. It is learnt that the signing of the pledges by the big merchants alone would not stop the flow of clove in the city, which is the Congress objective.

There are hundreds of small shops, spread all over the city and "panwallas" too are dealing in clove and all of them have to be approached by the Congress volunteers.

But it is regarded that the major portion of the responsibility resulting from the decision of the Congress to boycott cloves would be met, if the big merchants of the City are persuaded to sign the Congress pledge or made to offer their bales of cloves be approached by the Congress.

It is, however, thought that the minor sale of cloves by petty merchants and others might be easily stopped, as some indications are already in evidence.

WORK IN WARDS

With the co-operation of those merchants, boycott of cloves, of which the City has a share of 75 per cent., would be complete. Ward Committees, it is learnt, may be called upon, at a later stage, to bear joint responsibility to stop sale of cloves by using their influence on the petty dealers.

39 Released From Madras Penitentiary

MADRAS, March 31.

The Government of Madras have ordered the release of thirty-nine prisoners from the Madras Penitentiary.

Of these, five have been directed to be released unconditionally, while the rest have been ordered to keep peace for periods ranging from three months to two years.

Thirtythree prisoners have already been set at liberty this morning.

This is the second batch of prisoners to be released after Congress came into power in this Presidency.—United Press.

No more *feverish* diseases

KALZANA builds up resistance against infectious diseases

Malaria and other feverish diseases attack weak people more easily than strong people. Strength is nothing more than a sufficient amount of strength-giving substances in the body. Too little of such substances means weakness. Weakness means something more —you become an easy prey to malaria and other feverish diseases. Kalzana, the mineral food for better health, contains all the strength-giving materials which will make your body strong. Kalzana protects you against infectious diseases, such as malaria. Kalzana makes you thoroughly strong, so that you can enjoy undisturbed life to the full.

"I was frequently suffering from headaches, muscular fatigue and other ailments, but after trying Kalzana my many ills disappeared like magic. I am an entirely new man now, thanks to Kalzana—the mineral food for better health—which gives me radiant health and vitality,"

writes **Mr. C. K. S., of Ipoh, F.M.S.**

KALZANA

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

Of all Chemists and Bazars.

Our Ahmedabad Letter

'OPEN SPACES' CAMPAIGN IN AHMEDABAD

Why Reserve Big Plot Exclusively For European Golf, At Expense Of Health Of Citizens?

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, (By Mail)

On the whole, our Municipal Administration is carried on very efficiently, and the improvements in the streets and roads will stand any criticism. The town planning scheme, the Kalupur Relief Road scheme and the suburban drainage scheme will change better aspect of the city still further and when the Jamalpur and the Shahpur bridge are ready in about a year, the expansion in Ellis bridge area will receive great impetus. Our Municipal Councillors deserve also to be congratulated for opening out spaces in congested areas and for deciding to have a good park near the road from Shahpur bridge. It is necessary however that the town planning scheme should be put into execution at an early date, so that there may be good scope of expansion in the Ellis bridge area, where practically a garden city has come into existence in the last 15 years.

WHY ONLY FOR EUROPEANS

In this connection, I invite the attention of the Town Planning Board and the authorities concerned to the use of a big plot of land to the north of the Gujarat College play-ground. This plot was known as Rasala ground, and it is a plot where many persons used to go for fresh air in the evening. Principal Shiras of the Gujarat College has somehow got this plot for a golf club and it is used by about a dozen Europeans playing golf there. I don't know what the Gujarat College has to do with this plot, and one cannot understand why the general public should be deprived of the use of such a place for the sake of a few privileged Europeans. The entrance to the compound of the Lallubhai Asharam Shah's Law College building where the Law College and Sheth Lalubhai Dalpatbhai Arts College are housed at present is through this plot, and the authorities of these colleges should see that the reservation of the plot, if it is there for the golf club, should be cancelled. Such open spaces are essential for people going out for fresh air, and our municipality as well as Government authorities should see that no encroachment is made on them by such small groups.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Ahmedabad Education Society has made rapid strides in these three years. It started the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce in 1936 and Sheth Lalubhai Dalpatbhai Arts College in 1937. By this time, it has acquired about a hundred acres of land partly by purchase and partly on permanent lease, and the building of the Commerce College is rising rapidly on one of its plots. It is proposed to house the college in its new building in June this year, and arrangements are being made to construct hostel blocks in the vicinity. The land will be a nice plot, when the Town Planning Scheme comes into operation, and the eighty feet road which borders the land is constructed. The people of Ahmedabad and especially those who take interest in the cause of education in the city should see to it that the Society gets sufficient funds for its many sided activities, and it is certain that the Society with a great educationist like Dr. A. B. Dhruva as its president and a sound business man like Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai as chairman of its Governing Body will be able to show good work and efficient management all round.

MR. H. S. MALIK, I.C.S., HAS BEEN APPOINTED AS THE FIRST INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER IN NEW YORK AND ARRIVED IN BOMBAY YESTERDAY WITH HIS FAMILY AND CHILDREN "EN ROUTE" TO AMERICA.

CONGRESS PARTY AND INCOME-TAX BILL

Bhulabhai Contradicts Press Report

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Referring to the Associated Press message, New Delhi, relating to the Income-Tax Bill I am to say that the message is incorrect in some particulars. The party resolution in substance authorised the Leader to move for circulation of the Bill leaving all other particulars to be stated by him while moving an amendment for circulation."—United Press.

coming year. Many interesting questions relating to the defence problems of the country were raised by various speakers almost all of whom were unanimous in the cry for Burmanisation of the army in rank and file.

U. Ba U advocated appointment of a National Defence Council and said Burmans should be taken in more confidence in matters of defence.

Mr. Ganga Singh said Burma was peace-loving country and would not like to be involved in wars. If Burma was involved in war it would be because British Government had gone to war for its own ends.

U. Ba Hlaing remarked, Burma was very much insecure both on South-Eastern and North-Eastern frontiers and people were nervous of the Japanese attack. Government had nothing to protect the people and as the life of a Burman was held very cheap by British Government no precaution had been taken while in Great Britain all precautions were being taken. He added Japan was coming so close to Burma that it was almost possible for Japanese 'planes to fly to Burma and drop bombs to oil-wells at Yenangyaung. Replying to the debate Mr. Booth-Gravely, Counsellor to Governor said Britain never sought wars and it was monstrous travesty of British policy which was to secure peace. He regretted some members should have made references to foreign powers so lightly. It was not true that Burma was burdened with heavy expenditure on defence as figures worked out showed it was only 13.37 in comparison with 26 percent in Siam. Question of Burmanisation always occupied Government's mind and there was a company of Burmans in narrowest sense in Burma Rifles. A beginning had been made to give best possible training and to give it equal footing while the suggestion of a National Defence Council would receive full consideration The Premier informed the House that they (Ministers) were consulted by Governor on defence estimates and all Ministers expressed almost all views as expressed by Opposition in the House during the day. He also informed that Governor had accepted the principle of Burmanisation and he and his colleagues had been assured that present defence expenditure of Burma did not form any part of the general rearmament programme of Great Britain. The army in Burma was meant for defence of Burma and they had been assured that the army which they were maintaining in Burma was not to be used outside Burma without the permission of the Burma Government.

Corporation Sanctions Money For Charitable Institutions

"Smoke Writing" Advertisement Provokes Interpellations; Medical Official's Duties

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday appointed Mr. R. C. Mehta as Municipal Chief Auditor. There were three recommended by the Standing Committee out of whom Mr. Mehta was elected.

The corporation also sanctioned Rs. 2,35,995 as financial help to certain institutions during 1938-39. The committee appointed for this purpose had recommended Rs. 2,34,795 but the House increased the grant by Rs. 1,200 viz. Rs. 1,200 to Hindu Sevak Samaj instead of Rs. 500 as originally recommended and Rs. 1,500 to the Society for the protection of Children in Western India instead of Rs. 1,000 as originally recommended by the committee.

ADVERTISEMENT BY "SMOKE WRITING"

At the question time, Mr. K. H. Goregaonker asked:

Will the Commissioner be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether his attention has been drawn to the very recent mode of the advertisement of the Pears' Soap Company exhibited by them from the sky by means of "smoke writing"? If so, when was it first noticed by the Municipal Advertisement Department and what action has so far been taken or proposed to be taken by him with regard to this matter?

(b) Whether the Company had obtained the previous written permission of the Commissioner before exhibiting such advertisement to the public from the sky? If not, will he please consider the advisability of writing to the Company to take out the necessary licence for the same before permitting such advertisements to be exhibited by the Company?

The Commissioner:

(a) Yes. The advertisement was first noticed on 12th February 1938 and the advertisers have since been called upon to obtain a permit on payment of the usual fee.

(b) No; for the latter part of the question please see reply to (a).

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S DUTIES.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker asked:

Will the Commissioner be pleased to state:—

(a) The 'exact duties and daily hours of attendance' of the Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital, stating his present salary also?

(b) Does he attend the Hospitals in his charge on Sundays and other Public Holidays? If not why not?

(c) Has the Commissioner 'satisfied himself' that this Medical Superintendent has sufficient work in general to attend to in the Hospitals in his charge, specially 'during the non-epidemic time, and whether he is punctual in attendance also?

(d) Whether he has got any independent 'beds' in his charge at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals? If so, how many? What is the total bed accommodation and the total staff at each of these Hospitals, giving the particulars thereof.

(e) Whether it is a fact that this Superintendent is also working at the G. S. Medical College and K. E. M. Hospital as an Honorary Physician? If so, does he get any extra salary or allowance for the same? What are his attendance days and working hours at this College and Hospital, and do they 'not' conflict with his regular working hours and attendance at the Infectious Diseases Hospitals (Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals). Does he also attend any other hospitals or institutions in the honorary capacity? If so, state the particulars.

(f) What is the total number of infectious cases admitted in each of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals during the period of January 134 to the end of January 1938 separately (stating the number from 'each disease' separately) and how many of these were cured?

(g) Did the Superintendent himself treat any of the cases refered to in (f) above, separately? If so, how many? And if not, why not?

(h) Does the Health Officer ever pay any surprise visits to the abovementioned Hospitals to see that the Superintendent and other medical and non-medical staff attend punctually and also to find out from the patients thereat that they get good treatment and diets at the hands of the staff? If so, how many such visits were paid by him to each of these Hospitals during the last 2 years, and with what results? And if not, why not?

The Commissioner:

(a) The duties of the Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital are given at pages 49-50 of the Public Health Department Manual* to which reference is invited. His hours of attendance are not fixed, but he is required to attend the Hospitals in his charge every day in the mornings and evenings. The pay of the present incumbent of the post is Rs. 1,000.

*Placed on the Table.

(b) Yes; if required for serious cases.

(c) Yes.

(d) All beds at these Hospitals are in charge of the Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital. The total number of beds at the Arthur Road Hospital is 288 and at the Maratha Hospital 80. As regards the permanent staff at the two Hospitals, please see pages 23 to 25 of the Establishment Schedule Temporary staff is appointed as and when required.

(e) Yes, on an honorarium of Rs. 100 p.m His working hours are from 9-30 to 11-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Out-patients department on Fridays and from 2 to 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays for clinics. The work at the K.E.M. Hospital and the College does not conflict with his work at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals. The reply to the concluding portion of the question is in the negative.

(f) A statement* is attached hereto.

*Circulated herewith.

(g) The question does not arise in view of the reply to (d) above.

(h) Yes; but no record is kept of these visits.

The Mayor before adjourning the House wished a happy holiday to the Municipal Commissioner who is going on leave after four years of strenuous work.

The House then adjourned till 7th April when Mayor's election will take place.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

(Continued from page 6)

gants of limited means have several times been ruined. The dual system has been really antiquated and the elaborate and costly machinery of engaging both Solicitors and Counsel in a majority of instances is not only unnecessary but an infliction. Even the London Chamber of Commerce had to complain about very elaborate English procedure, however perfect it may be, on which the procedure of the Original Side is based. The Bar Council in London was compelled to admit that the machinery had become an expensive luxury beyond the means of the majority of people.

Government's Duty

What is, therefore true for a rich city like London is more true for the city of Bombay. What is to be regretted most is that at a time when the country is fast rushing towards Swaraj, this antiquated, expensive and pompous system of administration of justice in a Presidency town like Bombay has continued to exist in spite of the protests from the litigating public, and the legal profession. In all the civilized countries of the world the unitary system prevails and has worked efficiently. Speaking frankly, the dual system has continued, not because of the apathy of the Government towards this question, but because of the influence of the interested quarters. The Indian Bar Committee was appointed to report on this question in 1926. Evidence was taken on the point by the Committee going round the whole of India and a report was made in which a minute in favour of dual system was written by Sir Coutts Trotter and a minute against it by Mr. D. V. Rangachariar. The battle instead of being fought out to a finish by those whose duty it was to fight, was, unfortunately, drawn and the vested interests triumphed. Much water has run into the Arabian Ocean since that minute was written in 1926. Provincial autonomies have begun to work and have worked very successfully in the country. The protest of the profession might be characterised as a claim for fishes and loaves, but the clamour of the public is a clamour that could not be disregarded by the present Government.

The costs of litigation on the Original Side of the High Court at Bombay are scandalous. Will the new Democratic Regime give its due attention to this vital question concerning the welfare of the public?

INDO-AMERICAN TRADE RELATIONS

Mr. H. S. Malik Promises To Help Indigenous Interests

An assurance that he would facilitate the work as far as it lay in his power in his new office to alleviate the grievances or hardships the Indian business community might experience in their trade relations with America, was given by Mr. H. S. Malik, Indian Trade Commissioner-designate in New York at a tea-party given by Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, Vice-President Association of Indian Industries at the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, on Thursday.

Mr. Malik added that he could be relied upon to do his utmost in Indian business interests and that he would see that his office in New York would be turned into a place where the American businessmen could get friendly information on all topics concerning Indian trade.

He thought that he would not be able to give useful advice either for facilitating trade conditions or taking up of new lines in trade matters concerning the two countries without an intimate background which could be gained only by personal study in America.

Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, in welcoming the guest said:

"I was convinced that Americans are very anxious to have business relations with India and I may venture to say that there are many potentialities of extending the American business to India. If there is an Association made of businessmen from America as well as from India, which can investigate the trade conditions between the two countries, I am of opinion that such an Association can serve the interests of both the countries."

He earnestly appealed to Mr. Malik to inquire into the question of naturalisation of Indians as citizens of U.S.A. and obtain those rights.

He also suggested that Trade Treaty should be entered into between U.S.A. and India directly. I was surprised to find that almost all trade with America is to be done through England. I had occasion to visit "New York Times" and when I questioned about India, they could produce only two photographs—one of Civil Disobedience Movement and the other of Congress Working Committee. When again questioned during the course of conversation, they informed me that they were getting all the news from "London Times."

Our Burma Letter

BURMA CONGRESS' IDEAL

"Standing For Freedom Of Both India And The Land Of Pagodas"

(From Our Correspondent)
RANGOON, (By Mail.)

The Buddhist Order in particular and the Buddhist laity in general mourn the demise of the Taunggwin Sayadaw, the Thathanabaing or the Head of the Buddhist hierarchy in Upper Burma which took place in Upper Burma a few days ago. The deceased who was 93 in age was the grandson of a Minister to King Mindon while his mother was a daughter of the Chief a small State in Upper Burma. At the age of 14 he chose to enter priesthood and at time of invitiation he became known as Shin Visoddhasara who became a full-fledged member of the Sangha at the age of 20. He went through arduous religious training and passed Burmese scriptures examination held by King Mindon who awarded him an ivory medal. He was also conferred with two titles by King Thibaw in 1244 and 1247 B.E. The deceased became the Thathanabaing (meaning guardian of Sasana or Sangha—Raja with full powers to main the Buddhist Order in strict conformity with Vinaya or rules of conduct for the clergy as left by Buddha Gautama), by succeeding Taungdaw Sayadaw who was then the Thathanabaing on November 3, 1903 when a Sanad was awarded by Hie Hugh Barnes, the then Lieut.-Governor of Burma at a Durbar at Mandalay. He was thus given full recognition by the Government. At the age of 21 he devoted solely to meditation and at re- ed solely to meditation and at re- wrote Gunlattha Vinissaya which was later printed in two volumes.

In Burma there are two chief Buddhist Sects—Thudama and Shwegyin. Thudama Gaing is at the Church of Burma and the late Thathanabaing belonged to it. The Shwegyin Gaing has its own head known as Shwegyin Thathanabaing though not recognised by British Government. The two sects do not agree to each other but Thudama Sanghas form the bulk of Buddhist hierarchy and the question of electing a successor will be confined to them. This question is a complicated one and will now form the main question in the Buddhist religious circles all over the province.

CONGRESS IN BURMA

Mr. B. K. Dadachanji, President of the Burma Congress Committee who recently returned from Haripura after attending the Indian National Congress sitting has issued a letter to the members through the Press stating it stands for Freedom of both India and Burma while Truth and Non-Violence are its main weapons. After referring to the amendment passed by the Congress at Haripura whereby the Burma Provincial Congress Committee will in future be named as the Burma Congress Committee he says this amendment confers a great privilege upon Burma and the first Congress Committee has to appreciate the great trust and responsibility that now rests on their shoulders. Burma Congress Committee, whose position is unique will not have the continuous guidance and lead from the parent as they will have problems in many ways distinct from those facing India. The Committee's responsibilities are two-fold—it stands for the attainment of the Purna Swaraj for India and in addition thereto it stands for the freedom of the people of Burma. There are now 6,000 members on their roll in Burma, and he says that the first and main objective of the Committee in Burma will be to increase the number of members and bring the Burmese people within their fold for which ways and means have to be devised. There are few Burmans on the roll and the greatest difficulty will be to convince the Burmese people that they honestly and sincerely desire and will fight and work for freedom of Burma. Congress stands for complete independence of all subject-nations and it was the knowledge of this great principle laid down by the Congress that made British Imperialism anxious to hold back Burma from Congress influence and induced it gladly to accede to the request of a certain section of Burmese people and to bring about separation. So far as Burma is concerned the country of their adoption it is more incumbent on them out of regard, gratitude and affection for her that they should fight for her freedom.

DEBATE ON DEFENCE PROBLEMS

The House of Representatives devoted practically the whole of Friday on an interesting discussion of the estimates of charged expenditure included in the defence estimates of Burma for the

H. H. The Maharani of Baroda, who sailed to Europe by the Italian boat on Thursday night.

MICROSCOPES DON'T LIE

Which do you want on your gums—rough, piercing edges or smooth Round-End bristles?

Note the amazing difference between the Round-End bristles—exclusive in Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip tooth brushes—and the split, scratchy bristles in all other tooth brushes. Give your gums the gentle, safe protection of this wonderful new bristle. Stop stabbing and jabbing them as you must with the bristle of all other brushes. Remember, too, that the Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip cleans better—reaches in and around *all* the teeth. The big end-tuft ensures this.

Insist upon genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip Tooth Brushes. Always sold in the yellow box.

At Right—Photo-micrograph of ordinary bristle, magnified 16 times.

Below—Photo-micrograph of Round-End bristle, magnified 16 times.

Pro-phy-lac-tic TRADE Perma-Grip MARK

NO OTHER BRUSH HAS ROUND-END BRISTLE

Pro-phy-lac-tic

DISABILITIES OF INDIAN TRADERS IN AFGHANISTAN

Calcutta Chamber Urges Govt. Of India To Undertake Thorough Enquiry

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have addressed a communication to the Government of India, Commerce Department, in connection with India's trade with Afghanistan and the plight of Indian Traders engaged in this trade, owing to certain steps recently taken by the Afghan Government. The Committee state that before the Indo-Afghan War in 1919, trade between India and Afghanistan was "free" and any disability did not attach to the nationals of one country or the other. Since then, however, the Committee point out, several monopoly companies have been set up in Afghanistan which are given the sole right to import such important articles as Sugar, Cement, Petrol, and Motor car, etc.

Recently, another similar monopoly concern for export of dry fruits from Afghanistan into India has been formed. The Committee state that these steps have resulted in making almost the entire import and export trade between the two countries a close preserve for Afghan Nationals eliminating a large number of Indian traders engaged in the trade, and thus involving losses to the extent of crores of rupees apart from the wider repercussions of the loss of such a large trade.

INDIANS' DISABILITIES

The Committee also point out that various other irksome restrictions and civil disabilities have been imposed upon Indian Nationals desiring to trade with Afghanistan, e.g., restrictions regarding residence, period of stay, security deposits, etc. The Committee regret that such unwarranted discrimination against Indian Nationals should be allowed to be perpetuated when Afghan Nationals visiting or trading in this Country are not subjected to any such restrictions and particularly because, it is learnt that these disabilities are not imposed on other foreigners residing in or trading with Afghanistan. The Committee request the Government of India to make a thorough enquiry into the matter and take early steps to prevent Indian nationals from being subjected to any unfair and discriminatory treatment.

ANTI-JEW PURGE IN VIENNA

8,000 Official "Axed"

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Persecution of the Jews in Austria is hourly growing more intense.

Eight Jewish judges hitherto presiding over criminal courts have been removed from their posts in Vienna, one of them being Dr. Arie, President of the Senate and one of Austria's most distinguished jurists.

In the Civil Division nine Jewish judges have been displaced including Dr. Karl Federmann, who had great authority as a judge. Four assistant public prosecutors have also been removed.

The so-called clean-up in all branches of the public and intellectual life of Vienna, more particularly in the finance and business world, makes steady progress.

There are now only Aryan theatres and music-halls in Vienna.

Jewish places of amusement, or establishments hitherto managed by Jews, are now each under an Aryan Government commissioner.

Jewish theatrical agencies have been closed down, all big business and stores have passed into Aryan hands or are administered by the Nazis direct.

The directorate of the National Bank has been "purged." The post and telegraph department has been cleaned up, many leading officials having been put on the retired list probably because they were supporters of Dr. Schuschnigg.

According to an unofficial estimate some 8,000 officials have so far been "axed," few on racial grounds but most of them because their "ideology" is not in harmony with the one prevailing now in Austria.

PROF. FREUD HELD

The mother of Prince Starhemberg, the Fascist ex-leader, has been placed under preventive arrest. The Nazis have also detained Austria's first President, Karl Renner, and Leopold Kunschak, a Labour leader.

Two prominent Jewish doctors killed themselves in mail week.

Professor Freud, the famous psychologist, is believed to be among others under "protective arrest."

Schuschnigg is still in protective custody. There is anxiety for his fiancee. Countess Vera Fugger, who has not been seen since she left her flat last Friday.

Two refugees have committed suicide in Prague. One was Dr. Fritz Kreizler, a leading witness in the case against the murderers of Dr. Dollfuss, and the other was Baroness Pollak-Parnegga.

Kreizler took his life when he heard of the suicide of Major Fey, the "strong man of Austria".

NEW MARKETS FOR INDIAN CRAFTSMEN

Mr. Solomon's Plea For Exhibition In London

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The London "Times" publishes the following letter from Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon:

Sir,—It is perhaps only natural that those of us who are aware that Indian art is rapidly disintegrating in its own chosen citadels should have read the recent announcement of the formation of a "Joint Committee on Indian Art and Culture" in London, comprising the India Society, the Royal Society of Arts, the East India Association, the Royal Asiatic Society, and the School of Oriental Studies, with mixed feelings. The personnel of the new committee, at least, marks no innovation; it remains reassuringly familiar, guaranteeing a continuance of that benign detachment which is distant enough to lend the view an enchantment that unhappily disppears on closer acquaintance with the grim realities of the case.

This joint committee, though a many-sided combination, has circulated an appeal on behalf of one side of the question only, the side furthest removed from the real problems that confront the arts and crafts of India; but the public of this country, who have a happy knack of granting two sides to most questions, may allow that in this instance there may well be three. I would like to draw attention to other sides that have not been included in the published appeal of the new five-power pact on Indian art and culture. That appeal is on behalf of the old project for a brand new museum which shall glean exhibits of Indian art from all other existing museums, galleries, libraries, or public collections, and segregate them, without any other Oriental rivals, in a more splendid isolation, if possible, than they now enjoy.

It may be granted that there is no harm in hooking one's wagon to a star; if all that the new alliance have in mind is to dangle before the public of this country their own distant ideal, which may or may not materialize in the course of time, and if no demand is made for India's co-operation in this exotic scheme at a time when India's own museum are notoriously few and far between, and needy, when her magnificent monuments of ancient art are rapidly disintegrating for want of funds and skilled conservation, when her craftsmen are next door to starving, and one by one the beautiful crafts of the country are suffering extinction for want of patronage, and when India is faced with problems of unemployment probably unequalled in any other country in the world, all one need say is that their appeal does more credit to the joint committee's academic ideology than to its constructive effectiveness.

No names of practising artists appear on the published list of the Joint Committee on Indian Art and Culture, which perhaps accounts for the omission from the appeal of what is certainly the main consideration at the present time—namely, the urgent necessity for an exhibition of Indian art in London which should take precedence of any other project for helping Indian aesthetics and industries. Many of India's friends believe that such an exhibition would help to create new markets for Indian craftsmen, would popularize and add to those exhibits of the arts and crafts which this country already possesses, and would reveal Indian art for the first time in this country in all its ancient charm and modern continuity of line, colour, and decoration. While the present crying disabilities of Indian art are still clamouring for amelioration, no amount of concentration upon the much lengthier, larger, and more expensive museum scheme, even when sponsored by well-meaning joint committees, can possibly meet the real necessities of the case.

I am, &c.,

W. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMON.

7, Helenslea Avenue, Golders Green, N.W. 11.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding the remarks in your Tete-a-Tete column of this morning's "Chronicle" regarding the speech of Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi on prohibition in the Assembly it would be interesting to know what policy was followed by Sir Dehlavi as regards prohibition when he was Excise Minister (1924-1926), what attitude he adopted on the resolution for Prohibition in 20 years in the Legislative Council in 1924, and whether the policy of rationing introduced by his predecessor, Sir C. V. Mehta, was continued in his time.

Will you or some one enlighten the public?—Yours, etc.

FACT.

Bombay, March 28.

Woes Of Mutton-Dealers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last year, the Bombay Municipality decided to raise the lincence fee for stall-holders in private markets in the city from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 annually. This sudden and undue rise was strongly condemned by the butchers, so much so that they went on strike as a mark of protest. However, the Municipal authorities launched several prosecutions and, at the time the strike was pending, the Municipal authorities suggested that these stall-holders should make a payment of Rs. 25 as advance and under protest, and the balance, if any, according to the final fixture of such licence-fee by the Corporation, would be refunded. They placed confidence in Municipal authorities, and actually made payments of Rs. 25, pursuant to the abovesaid arrangement. For the purpose of making such payments, these stall-holders, whose means are very very limited borrowed moneys from moneylenders on interest, some raised moneys on their belongings and others on a footing quite incapable to narrate here.

Without finally getting the matter decided by the Corporation, the Bombay Municipality showered notices on the stall-holders a second time, demanding a fresh payment of Rs. 25 by way of deposit or under protest, repeating that the balance, if any, would be refunded, after the disposal of the matter by the Corporation. These stall-holders acting through the medium of the Bombay Mutton Dealers' Union strongly protested against such an attitude, urging that it was beyond them to make a payment of Rs. 25 again, and demanding immediate decision of the matter by the Corporation. The Municipal authorities disregarded all this.

The Municipality propose removing the Bandra Slaughter House to Devnar. This unexpected step has caused great alarm and it is wondered whether the Municipality without first obtaining the consent of the butchers could succeed in such removal. The buchers are now settled at Bandra, and such a removal will cause them untold loss, hardship and inconvenience.

For the purpose of taking appropriate steps, a meeting of the Bombay Mutton Dealers' Union was held at Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, Bombay, on the 28th March 1938, at about 6-30 p.m. Nearly 500 persons were present at the meeting. The president, Mr. Karimbhai Lalbhai, put forth the members the above referred two questions, and it was unanimously resolved to record strongest protests, and do everything which would induce the Municipality to desist from taking such unreasonable course.—Yours, etc.

AGGRIEVED.

Ahmedabad Bus Traffic

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—No casual visitor coming to Ahmedabad will fail to note, the many shortcomings of this industrial city; one of these is the most reckless and rash driving of buses. It is supposed to be controlled efficiently by police, by erecting signalling lamps, at certain places. But what is the use? Is there any appreciable improvement in road accidents, or are the drivers watched about their driving speed?

"I know in Southern Presidency, this type of controlling traffic is managed by a Deputy-commissioner with a battalion of police called "Traffic Dept." whose duty is, among other things to control the speed of the buses by affixing a seal at the brakes. The idea is that, when a driver tries more than a limited speed, say (15 to 20 m.p.h.) the official seal gives way, and when the Police come for checking, they are caught, the result being either suspension or cancellation of licence.

"Another important public inconvenience is that the luggages, brought by passengers are kept inside the cars instead at the top enclosure intended for luggage."—Yours, etc.

V. E. NAIDU.

Ahmedabad.

An Umpire Taken To Task

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It would be doing an immense good to sport in general and hockey in particular if you would publish this letter in your paper, regarding the criticism of an Umpire by Bombay Man in an evening paper—a referee he calls him which is not the correct word.

Umpiring is done by all as an honorary job and is a thankless job open to insults from players, spectators, and now even the Press. A perfect Umpire has yet to see the light of the day.

One does appreciate, fair and general criticism but to take an individual to task, is going a step too far. This is prejudicial to umpiring in Bombay and will discourage others from coming forward to do the thankless job, if in return one is going to get kicks and insults.

Coming to the umpire in question—it was Mr. L. Hibbert of the police—he is undoubtedly one of Bombay's best men and has figured in the finals of the Aga Khan Tournament many a time and with credit. On the day in question, viz. when the "Times" played Telephones, Mr. Hibbert was really off colour but his umpiring was not so bad as we have seen in some of the other games in this year's Aga Khan. It was quite tolerable.

About Bombay Man crossing sticks with Mr. Hibbert and carrying "a nick or two on his slims from his wicked blade," I have my doubts. To my knowledge—it is confirmed by Mr. Hibbert himself—he has never played against Bombay Man, and what opportunity he got to give a nick or two on Bombay Man's slims, passes my imagination. Perhaps, Mr. Hibbert has had occasion to pull his legs and Bombay Man had a trip or two and hence the nicks.

I hope the public, players and press learn to have a smoother tongue-pen in the case of the last—in speaking about the unfortunate whistling fraternity.—Yours, etc.

SPORTSMAN.

Nizam's Drinking Water

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Jubilee Number of "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. N. G. Jog quotes the following from one of the earliest issues of "The Chronicle."

"Apparently the Nizam is not much impressed with the salubrity of Bombay's drinking water for the passenger train brings each day from Hyderabad the supply necessary for the domestic requirements of His Highness. . . ."

In this connection it will be interesting to note that the Nizam has taken a great liking for the Mir Alam tank water which is situated a couple of miles away from the Hyderabad City and for the last many years he has more or less taken a vow to drink that water only. When the Nizam is on the tour the water is conveyed to His Highness in special Vans.—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

Seamen's Meeting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of your esteemed journal of 23rd instant, I read about a seamen's meeting, minus the Convenor and the President.

I hope, Messrs. S. V. Parulekar, M. L. A., Dinkar Desai, of S. I. S. and S. B. D'Silva, the speakers at the meeting, will let the public know, who convened the meeting and presided at it, why Mr. M. A. Hoosein, M. L. A., representative of the seamen in the Bombay Assembly was not present and why the Seamen's Union did not convene it.—Yours, etc.

A. MAZARELLO.

Mukba Building,
Portuguese Church Street,
Near Agar Bazar, Dadar,
Bombay, 30th March 1938.

STATE RAILWAY HOTEL AT AURANGABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail)

H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway Administration have with effect from the 1st of April and until further notice, reduced daily and monthly rates to visitors staying at the State Railway Hotel at Aurangabad. For full particulars of these reductions, application may be made to the Chief Commercial Manager, N. S. Railway, Secunderabad or the Manageress, State Railway Hotel Aurangabad.

Mill Drainage Scheme In Broach

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH March 30.

For the last several days a resolution to forward a scheme put by the Management of Gonal and Fine Counts Mills for consideration and sanction to put the Mill affluent in the sweet waters of the river at a point called "Baharni Undai" has aroused great public resentment as it is likely to ruin the health of the town entirely. A scheme which is highly injurious to the health of the town to be approved by the Municipality of the town is the last thing which it can do. Unless this Nuisance is stopped the health of the city will very greatly suffer.

AJMERE NEWS

Rajasthan Progressive Congress Party

AJMER, March 29.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The Congress progressives in this backward province have formed a party by the name of Rajasthan Progressive Congress Party. The aims of the Party are to educate in political rights the public and bring greater number of adherents to the Congress fold. Their aim is to get autonomy for this province as it is the only province, barring Delhi, that has got no Provincial Autonomy. The aim also includes the redress of all sorts of grievances from the municipality to the political ones.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

"Ajmere is a one dirty drain from end to end." This is my opinion about the premier city of Rajputana. Everywhere inside the city there is too much dirt, dust and broken roads or no roads at all. Thanks to the Municipality the Taragarh rain water brings too much of mud and stony material right into the Nalla Bazar and often the rush of water causes loss to life. Water scarcity is also there, but the municipality has not yet thought of deflecting the Taragarh water and forming it into a lake which could permanently solve the water problem and could save the poor inhabitants of Nalla from the danger of rushing Taragarh rain water.

DOGS FIGHTING INSIDE CINEMA HALLS.

Dogs-freedom was the theme of our last letter. Another piece of sensation. Capital Cinema biggest in Ajmere enjoyed a dog fight last Saturday which was the foreign film day in this cinema. Right during the progress of a nice sensation in the show the dogs added to the sensation by fighting inside the hall. There was no protest. This is Ajmere, Dog-loving Ajmere.

CHHEDILAL'S SENSATIONAL RESIGNATION

(From Our rCorrespondent.)

NAGPUR, March 30.

Regrettable situation has arisen over the resignation of Mr. Chhedilal as Chief Whip of Congress Legislative Party to which he was unanimously re-elected yesterday.

In the letter of resignation addressed to the leader of the party Mr. Chhedilal is reported to have stated that in yesterday's meeting a resolution was passed with a majority of three members that the Congress Committee would have no right to send a panel of names for any nomination to Ministry and that in future nomination will be made in consultations with the members of the Assembly. He says it will be improper on his part if he allows this resolution to be passed unquestioned as the Congress Committees have been thrown out of the pictures. This has created sensation in Congress circles, because Mr. Chhedilal by tact and hardwork has kept the party disciplined.

BENGALORE.— The services of Mr. D. H. Elwin, I.C.S., at present Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, have, it is understood, been requisitioned for appointment as tutor to Prince Jayachamaraja Wodeyar of Mysore.

BOYCOTT TELLS!

Japan's Foreign Trade Ruined

People Pay Price For Imperialist War; Trade Unions Broken

(Through Labour-Peasant Information Bureau)

"The Daily Sketch" (London) estimates that the boycott of Japanese goods is already bringing a weekly loss to Japan of one million pounds in England and five million pounds in the U.S.A. A reporter of this newspaper visited a number of shops dealing in Japanese goods. He ascertained that they are selling 75 per cent. less Japanese goods. Since the "Panay" film has been shown a large shop dealing in Japanese antiquities has been unable to sell a single article.

In consequence of the boycott of Japanese goods, initiated by the workers and other organisations, the two competitive undertakings of "Woolworth Co." and "S. S. Kresge" in the U.S.A. have issued statements that they have given no orders to Japan for some time, and shall not do so as long as the boycott lasts.

FISHERIES PARALYSED.

The anti-Japanese boycott of the population of Singapore has paralysed the Japanese fisheries here. The Japanese fishers cannot sell a single fish in Singapore. The Japanese shipowners have, therefore, completely stopped all fishing from Singapore. They intend to try and station the fishing fleet in Batavia. The Japanese propose to sail their ships under Dutch flags in order to avoid the consequences of the boycott.

On December 24, 28 Chinese workers on board the British ship "Federal" refused to load scrap to Japan. On January 9, the crew of the English steamer "Rio Claro" refused to take the ship from Singapore to Japan.

JAPAN FACES ECONOMIC CRISIS.

According to statements in the Japanese press, the number of wounded Japanese soldiers is so great that all the hospitals of the Japanese "Red Cross" have been converted into war hospitals, and no patients are being accepted in the civilian hospitals. About 3,000 Red Cross nurses have already been mobilised for the Front in China.

All Left Trade Union organisations have been broken up by the police.

The economic situation of Japan is worsening steadily. Foreign trade is completely ruined: exports to China have practically ceased, in spite of the "victories" at Shanghai; besides this, exports to other countries are declining, especially to Indonesia and India.

FRENCH WORKERS HELP SPAIN

Workers and technicians in the national aircraft works on the outskirts of Paris, have given 15,000 francs for the immediate sending of milk to Spanish children. The 1,100 at this plant have given 130,000 francs during the past one year and a half and in addition are paying for the upkeep of six Spanish orphans.

A great exhibition of modern French painting is being held in Oslo. A part of the proceeds are to be contributed to the Spanish Aid Fund.

Twenty thousand francs to buy pull-overs for Spanish fighters has been given by the Paris District Textile Workers' Union. The Paris Textile Workers are going to send a lorry with clothes to Republican Spain and challenge their fellow-workers of other districts to beat them.

NEWS FROM SOVIET RUSSIA

During 1937, 135,848 children were born in Moscow, almost double the number for 1936, which was 71,073.

TYPEWRITER FOR THE BLIND.

A Leningrad factory has just produced a typewriter for blind persons, designed by a blind inventor, "Forlov." It is planned to produce 500 of these machines in 1938.

THEY SAVE MORE.

Leningrad workers are now able to save more and more. Last year, in January, there were 74 million roubles in the savings bank. There are now 378 million roubles in the banks.

WOMEN AS JUDGES.

Thousands of women are working in the courts of Soviet Justice. 913 women were elected as people's judges, 66 women are members of the supreme courts of the various republic, 124 are members of the provincial and district courts, and 196 women are working as public Prosecutors.

HE WAS ASHAMED OF HIS SKINNY BODY

...But He Gained 30 Lbs.. Quickly on "Vikelp" Tablets ...Now Feels Fine!

Read His Actual Letter:

Gentlemen:
I had been skinny since childhood. Last September was my 19th birthday so you see how long I had been skinny.
Almost every Sunday the kids in the neighbourhood would go swimming. I did not go with them. I suppose they knew why. I was ashamed of my skinny body. I was nervous, too. Even when I went to picnics in summer I was ashamed to have my sleeves rolled up like the other fellows did. A few months ago I stepped on a pair of scales. I weighed about 8 stone 8 lbs., and was a young man going on twenty. I thought of the future—would I always be skinny? I had seen "VIKELP" Tablets advertised in the papers and how much I envied those who had put on pounds. You don't know how much I felt. I bought a tin. I was really amazed at how much I gained and how much better I felt. I bought 4 more tins. Over two months have passed. Over two months have passed. I have gained more than 30 pounds. You don't know how much better I feel and look and how thankful I am for what "VIKELP" Tablets have done for me.
So I am going to thank "VIKELP" Tablets for what their sea minerals have done for me.
Yours very truly,
LESTER D. CURLESS.

Read How Amazing Sea-Plant's MINERALS, VITAMINS and IODINE Banish Diseases, Strengthen Glands and Blood, Add Lbs. Quickly!

Men and Women Everywhere Amazed at Results

Your own doctor will tell you that the underlying cause of dangerous, run-down conditions and illness is the alarming shortage of minerals, vitamins and food iodine in your blood and glands. Without sufficient quantity of these vitally needed substances you can never build up firm solid flesh nor hope to live a healthy, happy life. You are tortured by fatigue, underweight, rheumatism, goitre, constipation, gastritis, indigestion and other systemic ailments. You age and become senile, impotent before your time. With these ravaging systemic ailments continually absorbing your vitality and sapping your strength, you will always remain skinny, run-down and ill. The ordinary foods you eat may fill you but they contain nothing or little to feed your glands and blood. They do not contain the 12 life-giving minerals, iodine and the vitamins, for most of these have been cooked or washed out. Yet you must get your daily ration of these precious essentials. The easiest and quickest way to do this is by taking "VIKELP" Tablets, made from a remarkable Pacific Ocean plant. 9 tablets will feed your blood and glands more minerals (calcium, phosphorus, iron, magnesium, sulphur, manganese, copper, etc.), more food iodine and more of the vitamins A, B1, B2, D and E than pounds and pounds of raw vegetables. Even the richest sources of vitamins get their supply from this amazing sea-plant.
Take "VIKELP" Tablets today. See how much better you feel (sleep and eat). Watch how your strength and energy increase, how systemic diseases disappear and how resistance is built up against malaria and other prevalent diseases! Discuss it with your own doctor. They cost but a little to use. Obtainable everywhere.

SPECIAL FREE OFFER!

Cut out this paragraph at once. Send it to us with your name and address and we will send you absolutely free a fascinating new 56-page book on How to Add Weight Quickly, Build Strength, Energy, Strong Nerves and Rich Red Blood, Mineral contents of Food and their Effects on the Human Body. New facts about MINERALS, IODINE and VITAMINS. Standard weight and measurement charts. Daily menus for weight normalising.

Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd.,
41b, Contractor Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

VIKELP HEALTH and BODY BUILDING Tablets

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON EIGHT POINTS UP

Silver Market Regaining Confidence

WHEAT DEPRESSED BY CHEAPER AUSTRALIAN OFFERS

BOMBAY, March 31.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Market displayed fairly steady tendency on better outside market reports and revival of confidence but absence of any fresh developments at home checked enterprise.

LONDON SILVER.

After the recent slump, market has been gradually coming to its normal position.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Market was depressed by cheaper Australian offers and favourable crop and weather in America.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Opened steady but in absence of good demand market later gave way.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York, March 31.

Previous closing	8.55
To-day's opening	8.60
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	8.63
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, March 31.

Previous closing	4.76
To-day's opening	4.77
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	4.78
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 163-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 31.

New York cotton displayed fairly steady tendency on better outside market reports and revival of confidence but absence of any fresh developments at home checked enterprise.

Trading in May commenced at 8.60 i.e. five points higher than previous closing prices advanced on scattered trade buying and some covering while scarcity of contracts gave further impetus to market with price rising to 8.62.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 31.

The following were the opening ranges:-

May (8.51/8.50) 8.61/8.60
July (8.57/8.56) 8.68/8.67
October (8.60/8.60) 8.71/8.71

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 31.

May (4.71) 4.78
July (4.74) 4.87
May (6.59) 6.62
July (6.58) 6.72

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 31.

Trading in Broach began at Rs. 166/4 prices improved on scattered buying after demand slow down but tone kept steady subsequently market again developed higher tendency following higher New York closed steady at Rs. 167/4.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 31.

The rates at 4-30 p.m. were as follows:-

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11 1/4) 1-11 1/4

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop (18 sellers) 17 15/16 sellers.
Dunlop April (£20 3/4) £20 1/2
Lightning April (£19 3/4) £19 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (5 1/4 buyers) 5 1/4 value
Forward July-September (5 7/16 paid sellers) 5 3/8 paid value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March-April (£11 7/8 sellers) 11 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£13 7/16 sellers) £13 7/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 sellers) £9 15/16 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, March 31.

Tin (£173 buyers £173 1/2 sellers. Weak) £167 1/2 buyers £167 3/4 sellers. Weak.
Lead (£15 15/16 buyers £16 sellers. Easier) £15 11/16 buyers £15 3/4 sellers. Steady.
Electric Copper (£42 to £43) £41 3/4 to £42 3/4
Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, March 31.

Previous closing	4.96 7/8
To-day's opening	4.96 7/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 31.

Previous closing	4.96.84
To-day's opening	4.96.81
To-day's closing	4.96.56

FRANC RATE

London, March 31.

Previous closing	163.12
To-day's opening	162.12
To-day's closing	162.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 31.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.96.81 and then fell back to 4.96.68 on absence of support.

Franc opened at 162.12 and then weakened to 162.25 on scattered selling.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (12.301) 12.205
New York on Bombay (37.57) 37.51
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (94.46) 94.30
London on Shanghai (1-0 5/8 nominal) 1-0 1/2 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.
6 months 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 31.

The following cable information was received from London:-

"India bought. Speculators bought and sold. Small offerings. Steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 31.

Spot (19 3/8d.) 18 13/16d.
Forward (18 1/8d.) 18 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 31.

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-11) £7-0-0 1/2.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 31.

	Rs.	a.	p.
10 p.m. quotations:-			
Silver ready	48	14	6
Silver Chaitra	48	15	0
Silver Vaishakh	48	15	6
Gold ready	34	14	9
Gold Chaitra	34	13	9
Gold Vaishakh	34	12	0
Sovereign	22	13	6

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 31.

Liverpool wheat opened easy May 80 1/2 July 80 1/2 market was depressed by cheaper Australian offers and favourable crop weather in America with operators generally holding off.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 31.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.86 1/4. Prices kept steady but in absence of any good demand and favourable weather reports market later gave way slightly.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 31.

	Rs.	a.	p
10 p.m. quotations—			
Wheat May	4	7	3
Wheat September	4	7	9
Linseed May	7	8	6
Linseed September	7	9	3

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 31.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper finally closing at Rs. 97-9-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 31.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 90 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 31. 4-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£90 3/4) £90 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112) £112
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 1/2) £106 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73) £73 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100) £100 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 5/8) £105 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 3/4) £111 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/8) £101 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 5/8) £111 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 31.

London Stock Exchange after early dullness displayed better sentiment Giltedged securities kept steady but quiet three and a half quoted at 90 3/4 i.e. unchanged from previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-6) 12-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (48-1 1/2) 47-6
Hydro Electric (3 1/4) 3 1/4
Elec Music Industry (11-9) 11-9
Princhir Johnson (29-4 1/2) 28-6
Imperial Chemical (30-0) 30-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (60-9) 61-4 1/2
Sao Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£26) £24
Dunlop Rubber (26-7 1/2) 26-7 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Ford Motors (19-6) 19-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£56) £56
British American Tobacco Ordinary (93 3/4) £94 3/8
Carreas 'A' (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (132-6) 132-6
P and O S N Company Deferred (19-6) 19-0
Distillers (90) 91-6
Bradfords Dyers (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (3-9) 3-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (35-8) 35
Courtaulds Ordinary (38-0) 38-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-7 1/2) 4-8 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (41 5/8) 39 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 41-3
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (27-0) 25-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (18-6) 19-0
Gula Kelampong (17-6) 17-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (17) 18-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 38 3/4
Burma Corporation (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 1/8) £13 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£8) £8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15) £15
Associated Portlands (73-1 1/2) 75-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (83-9) 86-3
Sub Nigel (£9 1/2) £9 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 25-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (71-3) 70-7 1/2
Burma Oil (95-7 1/2) 95-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-0) 4-0
Shell Transport (76-10 1/2) 76-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£32 3/8) £32 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 31.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:-

U S Steel Common (dol 39 7/8) dol 40 1/4
General Motors (dol 27 1/4) dol 27 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 1/2) dol 23 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 95 1/8) dol 95 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 31.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at March 79 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

Wall Street Opens Irregularly Higher

LONDON, March 31. (SPECIAL CABLE.)

The Stock Exchange was quiet but more cheerful, recent continental liquidation being replaced by bear-covering while better tone of Wall Street enabled consolidation of earlier gains in last dealings.

Giltedged dated securities were higher In commodities, rubber after early weakness rallied briskly on bear-covering and home and continental trade inquiry.

Tin was weak, then steadied.

Silver advanced sharply on bear-covering, finding sellers reserved.

Wall Street opened irregularly higher.

TRADING IN 1938 COTTON CROP

Unofficial Business

SO FAR THERE IS NO OFFICIAL BUSINESS in BROACH A/M. 1939 DELIVERY BUT IN PRIVATE BUSINESS IS REPORTED AT Rs. 7/8 OVER BROACH J/A. DOUBLE OPTION PREMIUM IS RS. 30.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Jutes were rather dull and easier condition ruled over this section due to lack of buying support from professional operators as well as outsiders. Coals displayed no special feature. Only a limited business. In miscellaneous sec- lower levels. Teas were steady with a limited business. In miscellaneous ces- tion Indian irons were a bit steadier to-day, while others exhibited very little importance. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three per cent Government paper 89/12 three and a half per cent. Government paper 97/11.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1553, Reserve Bank 177.

Railways:—Mayurbhanj 76, Sara Serajganj 102.

Cottons:—Elgin 124.

Coals:—Aldih 3/3, Bengal 304, Bokaro and Ramgur 15/12, Burrakur Ord. 13/12, do Pref. 133, Central Kurkend Pref. 104, Dhemo Main 8/13, Equitable 34/6, Katras Jherriah 21/9, Mundulpoor 7/6, New Beerbhoom 17/6, Union 20/4.

Jutes:—Bally 161, small lot; Belvedere Pref. 138, small lot; Hooghly Pref. 17/14, Howrah 44/2, Kamarhatty 435, Karhadh 295 National 20, Presidency 3.7 Union 305.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/4, Consolidated Tin 5/2, Indian Copper 2/4, Rhodesia Copper 1/10, Dalmia Cement Ord. 8/14, do Defd. 2/10, Burn and Co. Ord. 253/8, small lots; Hukumchand Steel Defd. 2/6, C Div; Indian Galvanizing 18, Indian Iron and Steel 27/12, Indian Malleable Casting Defd. 1/12, Ct Kumardhubi Eng. Ord. 2/13, do Pref. 64, Steel Corpn. Ord. 5/8, New Asiatic Insurance 6 Ct small lot, B. I. Corpn. Ord. 3/4, Ex Div small lot, New India Investment 27. Bengal Paper Ord. 90/14, Ex Div, Champaran 12/12, Baradighi Tea 41/4, Cachar 72/8, small lot.

Bedentures:—Six and a quarter per cent. 1931 Calcutta Municipal 125/4, five and a quarter per cent. 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 100/4.—A. P.

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 31.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
April	111	0	0
June	110	0	0
August	109	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
April	126	0	0
June	125	0	0
August	125	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
April	167	0	0
June	166	0	0
August	165	0	0

RESERVE BANK RATE

BOMBAY, March 31.

Reserve Bank of India discount rate remains unchanged at three per cent. per annum.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 31.

To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

BANKS

Baroda	114/12
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	30/12
Imperial Bank F.P.	1540
Imperial Bank P.P.	382/8
India Bank	142/8
Indian Overseas Bank	49
Reserve Bank	115/8
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES.

Ambica	1450
Arun	425
Arvind	1200
Asok	390
B. Dyeing	882/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	202/8
Calico	680
Century	253/12
Central India	242/8
Colaba	163/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	162/8
Indore	65
Jubilee	208/12
Kohinoor	285/12
Laxmi Cotton	525
Mysore	105
Marsden	110
Morarji	1105
New Great	248/12
Raipur	712/8
Rajnagar	337/8
Simplex	83/12
Swadeshi	215
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1310
Madhusudhan	200
Khatau	123/12

HYDRO ELECTRIC.

Andhra Valley Ord.	1417/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	144/6
Tata Power Ord.	1340

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	138/2
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram.	125/10
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	342/8
Associated Cements	119/8
Belapur	155
Bombay Burma New	201/4
Bombay Burma Old	577/8
Bombay Steam	240
Bombay Telephone	90/8
Burma Corporation	6/6
Br. B. Petrol	3/7
Dalmia Cement	8/15
Indian Bleaching	136/4
Industrial Investment Tr.	44/8
Indian Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Defd	527/8
Indian Iron	28
Mysore Sugar	23/8
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	71/4
Scindia Steam	19/6
Shivrajpur	49/12
Tata Oil	32
Tata Steel Ordy.	235
Tata Steel Defd.	1022/8

JUTES.

Birla Jute	16/4
Howrah	44/2
Hukumchand	7
Kamarhatty	435
Kankanarrah	345
Lawrence	340
Reliance	57

Fluctuations in most active shares were as under:—

Tata Ordinary (229) 229/8 230/8 231/8 234 236 237/8 237 239 237/8 235

Tata Deferred (970) 980 995 1015 1020 1015 1035 1030 1022/8

Bombay Dyeing (862/8) 867/8 870 877/8 882/8 880 883/12 887/8 882/8

Century (247/8) 247/8 248/12 252/8 250 255 253/12

Bombay Burma (560) 565 570 567/8 580 577/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, March 30

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f ton
March sellers £12-3-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton
March sellers £13-8-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton
March sellers £14-8-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton
March sellers £12-0-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton
March sellers £11-17-6

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 30

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb
Sellers 5 3/8

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 30

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality ... 6 1/8

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 31.

L Triestino s.s. Conte Biancamano of 13682 reg tons Capt. G Ferrara arrived from Shanghai via Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

James Finlay s.s. Kioto of 2030 reg tons Capt J Butler arrived from Middlesbreugh via Hull Port Said Port Sudan with general cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Corfu of 7665 reg tons Capt J K Chaplin arrived from London via Southampton Marseilles Malta Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Viceroy of India of 10027 reg tons Capt E A J W Carter arrived from Tilbury via Gibraltar Marseilles Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

Turner Morrison s.s. Begum of 3656 reg tons Capt O G R Jones sailed for Bassein in water ballast.

B I S N s.s. Garbeta of 3204 reg tons Capt D S Johnston sailed for Akyab in water ballast.

Anchor Line s.s. California of 9930 reg tons Capt R W Smart sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool with passengers and local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vasna of 2026 reg tons Capt W F Putt sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

Volkart Bros s.s. Venice Maru of 4013 reg tons Capt D Imaidzuni sailed for New York via Karachi and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Corfu of 7666 reg tons Capt J K Chaplin sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalaratna of 2326 reg tons Capt L Watson sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Conte Biancamano of 13682 reg tons Capt G Ferrara sailed for Genoa via Massowa with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 31-3-38.

S S Varsova (MM) for Karachi Kathiawar Ports and Persian Gulf Ports
S S Kenya (MM) for Porebunder and Africa Coast Ports
S S Kohinur (TM) for Portblair and Rangoon.
S S Reizwani (TM) for Aden Part-Sudan and Red Sea Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

2 C/Hongkong 6071 Karachi 4-4 K Nixon
3 Mirzapore 4135 Karachi 5-4 M M
4 Kioto 2030 Karachi 3-4 J Finlay
5 Naples Maru 4225 Karachi 1-4 O S Kaisha
9 Elysia 4211 Karachi 4-4 Anchor Line
12 Venice Maru 4013 New York 31-3 Volkart Bros
14 Stavros 2893 Port Said for Orders 1-4 L Dreyfus

Victoria Dock

12/13 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-4 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Hashemi 298 M Coast 2-4 S Hassum
H Sonavati 968 NF NF B S N
M El Madina 1628 Jeddah N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N
Soudan 25-3-38 M M
Strathnaver 14-4-38 P and O S N
Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Strathaden 28-4-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 8-4-38 Anchor Line
Clan Maciver 4-4-38 J Finlay
City of Barcelona 5-4-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 11-4-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 2-4-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Canton 5-4-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Polk 14-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Birmingham 6-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell
Steel Engineer 2-4-38 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Moncalieri 2-4-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Borneo Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 13-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 23-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Taijin Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Barala 7-4-38 M M
Varsova 2-4-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 16-4-38 M M
Kenya 2-4-38 M M

FROM AKYAB

Surada 1-4-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gambhira 3-4-38 M M
Gambada 5-4-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Homefield 6-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Howra 2-4-38 M M
Nagina 3-4-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 31-3-38 M M
Dalgoma 4-4-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 2-4-38 P and O S N
Somali NF P and O S N
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N
Strathnave. 16-4-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 15-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Simla 4-4-38 K Nixon
Circassia 22-4-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 1-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Birmingham 5-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 15-4-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino

FOR SAIGON

Moncalieri 3-4-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 5-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Naple Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Ryuyo Maru 15-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 28-4-38 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bamora 6-4-38 M M
Varsova 7-4-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 13-4-38 M M
Tairea 27-4-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

El Madina N F Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-4-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

City of Hongkong 2-4-38 K Nixon
Elysia 4-4-38 Anchor Line
Mirzapore 5-4-38 M M
Kioto 3-4-38 J Finlay
Vita 2-4-38 M M
Kybfels 6-4-38 L Edwards

FOR GENERAL LANDING OATES

S S City of Hongkong 29-3-38
S S Naples Maru 30-3-38
S S Elysia 30-3-38
S S Victoria (boats) 30-3-38
S S Cambay Star 30-3-38
S S Irrawadi 30-3-38
S S Garbeta 31-3-38

EXPORTS.

London, March 31.

S S Nagato Maru for Kobe: 81 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 2350 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 100 bales raw cotton B Kanji.

For Yokohama: 150 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Yeiko: 200 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

S S City of Hongkong for Dunkerk: 550 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 330 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 55 bales raw cotton B Mawji; 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp: 165 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 205 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Ghent: 250 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Elysia for Manchester: 186 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 125 bales raw cotton S R Pocock; 25 bales cotton twist waste Bhagat and Sons; 25 bales raw cotton Langley

For Liverpool: 29 bales raw wool The Bombay; 66 bales raw wool B Harbham; 50 bales cotton twist waste G M vyas; 100 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bros; 325 bags gr nut in shell H Manilal; 13 bales raw wool Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow: 51 dms castor oil A Hargovindas.

For Marseilles: 56 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

M S Tungsha Agent L Edwards from Oslo: 140 dms carbide; 220 bales paper

From Lisbon: 50 bags corks.

From Gothenburg: 7094 bdls wooden box board.

From Goteburg: 33 cases enam hollow ware; 65 cases petroleum stoves and parts; 63 cases sti hinges; 50 mats empty glass bottles; 963 cases planed wood goods; 639 bdls ceiling boards; 1321 bales paper; 292 cases nails; 354 bdls box boards.

From Rotterdam: 200 bags maize powder starch.

From Hamburg: 77 cases metal sheets, 160 coils galvd strand wire; 50 cases wire nails; 166 cases window glass; 194 dms bichg powder; 41 cases glass shades; 39 bdls bar steel; 70 dms alumurium powder; 167 bales wood pulp boards; 202 bags bone glue.

From Antwerp: 145 pcs m s channels 75 bags iron washers; 1050 bags whiting; 149 pcs m s shaftings; 300 pkgs chicory; 59 cases window glass; 90 d/johns oxy jenized water; 140 dms sulphide of soda; 40 csks nitrate of barium; 128 pcs marble slags.

S S Hatipara Agent M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 26040 bags rice; 739 pcs teak squares; 112465 pcs teak scantlings, 1067 pcs teak planks; 194 pcs teak posts; 125 bags white beans; 550 bars pig lead; 999 tin safety matches.

From Margin: 145 bags betel nuts.

From Chittagong: 990 bags cotton seeds.

S S Jalaratna Agent Scindia Steam Navigation from Bassara: 65757 bags rice.

S S Gharinda Agent M Mackenzie from Bassein: 41131 bags rice.

From Badagora: 1216 bags copra; 402 bags cocoanuts.

The Municipal Committee of Peshawar resolved to present an address of welcome to the Viceroy when he visits Peshawar next month.—A. P.

Advent Of "Dry" Era

Special Areas In Bombay Presidency To Go Partially Dry From To-day

According to the decision already announced, the first measures for the introduction of prohibition in this Province will begin to-day, April 1.

"DRY AREAS."

There will be no licence for the retail sale of liquor or wines and spirits in the Jambusar and Wagra Talukas of Broach district, Nevassa and Shevgaon (including Pathardi Mahal) of the Ahmednagar district and Kumta and Ankola talukas of Kanara district.

These areas have features of their own. As the Excise Minister recently pointed out, they have been selected because of these special features which might present some particular difficulties to be met with. The area in Broach has an Indian State around and there is the toddy problem there. In Nagar there is also an Indian State on the borders, but the people are abstemious. The Kumta and Ankola Talukas of Kanara are split up by creeks and rivers and water transport provides certain obstacles. What precisely is going to be the result of working out a prohibition plan in these areas has got to be judged by experience.

TEST SELECTION.

These areas are declared to be 'dry areas' and they ought to be carefully distinguished from 'prohibition' areas to be set up later. In the latter case, it would be an offence to carry or possess any excisable article without special permission. But in the dry areas certain prescribed quantities of liquor, drugs and other excisable articles can be possessed or transported by individuals. Rules in this respect have been framed but they do not seem to be final. It is believed that they will shortly undergo some revision.

THE OBJECTIVE.

Much of the present consumption of liquor or other excisable articles results from facilities provided in the locality. If consumers are put to trouble and expense, in the obtaining of these supplies, it is believed that the bulk of those who drink will reduce their consumption or give up the habit. Shops for the sale of alcoholic drinks, opium and hemp drugs will therefore continue to be licensed in the parts of the districts surrounding the 'dry area' because Government do not at present propose entirely to prohibit their consumption

IN AHMEDABAD.

The enforcement of 'dry' measures in Ahmedabad and Suburbs will begin on May 20. This is an industrial area specially selected for the experiment and will have separate rules for enforcement

One point has to be borne in mind in dealing with the problem of Prohibition in Bombay. In every Province there has been special legislation to enforce it. But in Bombay the Akbari Act arms the Executive with ample powers to deal with it without recourse to special legislation.

Firm Technical Position Encourages Fresh Buying In Cotton

BOMBAY MODERATE SELLER IN NEW YORK

Lancashire Trade In Deplorable State

Bombay, March 31.

The New York cotton market was somewhat indecisive on Wednesday. Bombay was a moderate seller early in the Session but later withdrew, with offers generally becoming scarce and a firmer technical position encouraged fresh buying on setbacks.

The market opened steady. After easing in lower Liverpool Cables, light hedging, overnight liquidation orders and foreign selling, the market quickly rallied on fairly aggressive buying, covering and trade price fixing based primarily on steadier Stock market. Finally prices eased in sympathy with the Stock market.

The New York cotton market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 5 points with may 8-50. There was fairly active buying and prices advanced to 8.65 but again reacted and the market closed unchanged to 4 points down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8-61c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of one to two points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.78c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with May 4.76. There was small trade calling and straddle buying against New York. Later on there was local short covering but outside interest was very restricted. The market closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced 8 points at 4.86d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy. Giza futures closed 14 to 6 points down and Uppers declined 5 to 6 points.

The Alexandria cotton market eased on heavy selling. Sakels closed 33 to 27 points lower and Ashmouni futures lost 17 to 19 points.

PURCHASES ADVISABLE

Messrs. Langley and Co. state:—

Looking for something cheerful to say about cotton is, nowadays, one of the world's more depressing occupations.

The consumption trend is downwards. Seldom have textile reports from America and Lancashire made worse reading. Even India, for some time the bright spot in textiles, has run into a dull patch.

The industrial trend is downwards. Yesterday a further sharp break on Wall Street ended with U. S. Steel quoted 23 5/8.

Politically the world is about as stable as an inactive volcano. Seldom, if ever, has it been more difficult to look into the future with confidence. The pessimist finds it almost as difficult as the optimist to assess the possibilities of to-morrow.

The world, in fact, is in an unholy mess.

Nevertheless all markets in time reach a point where selling just dries up.

DANGEROUS POSITION

The open position in New York is interesting in its smallness and, in our opinion, reflects a position which is, at least potentially, dangerous. The total open interest in the New York market on 30th December was 3,191,000 bales. Last Thursday it was 2,579,000 bales, a reduction of 612,000 bales in three months. Straddle reversing recently accelerated the reduction. And long liquidation following political upsets in Europe and, more recently, the extreme weakness of outside markets is still further reducing the open interest. That open interest is now only 2 1/2 million bales and the season's supply 24 1/2 million bales. At first sight one is apt to jump to the conclusion that vast quantities of cotton are held unhedged. But we doubt whether that, in fact, is the position. Taking consumption at the rate of a million bales a month 8 million bales must now be consumed. A further 6 3/4 million bales are in the loan. That accounts for 14 3/4 millions and leaves 9 3/4 held either hedged or unhedged. As the total interest in New York is only 2 1/2 millions not more than 2 1/2 millions can be hedged there. Possibly a further 2 1/2 millions are hedged in the various Southern markets, in Liverpool, Havre and in Bombay. Accounting for 5 millions, that leaves 4 3/4 millions part of which is held unhedged in various parts of the world but principally in the Southern States of America and the remainder of which, when the supply is so large, must be unhedgeable rubbish.

UNHEDGED COTTON

That is one side of the picture. The market might on an advance run into stocks of unhedged cotton, quite apart from the loan.

The other side of the picture, however, is that not only is the long interest in American cotton small but the trade, lulled into a sense of security by the vast supply, is buying only from hand to mouth. The smallness of the New York interest is dangerous in that it clearly reflects an almost total absence of any precautions to safeguard against scares in the future.

With a 9 cent loan for old crop and a new crop mandatory loan at 8.32 cents if the spot market is at that level on 1st August, we see little point in selling American futures around 8 1/2 cents. Caution, obviously, is necessary but we prefer conservative purchases around present levels.

In Bombay our market has been very sensitive concerning the upset in silver. At the beginning of the year Bombay ignored depressing reports from the silver markets. Sentiment was then bullish and the pressure of actual cotton light. Now local sentiment is extremely nervous and cotton pressure considerably heavier.

LOCAL STOCKS

Bombay stocks are now over 1 million bales and seldom has the spot offtake been less encouraging.

Export business is negligible and domestic mills, still up against slow deliveries of sold goods and poor inquiry for fresh business, are buyers only of cotton required for immediate consumption.

The Broach crop is moving rapidly and whereas it was hoped that ordinary Broach styles would be taken up readily for mills' requirements of 14's, stocks of Broach are, in fact, lying in considerable quantity unsold. We doubt whether tenders will be heavy at the beginning of April as there is always a chance of a revival in demand sufficient to create a better outlet than the hedge contract. Nevertheless these stocks will hang over the contract and are likely to be delivered on pocket in May unless the difference between April May and July August widens to a point sufficient to attract switching to the later contract.

JAPANESE FINANCE

The only hopeful factor in the Bombay outlook is that there are signs of easier finance in Japan. With stocks in that country at their present very low level we feel that buying is likely to increase in direct proportion to the availability of foreign exchange.

In India, as much as in any country in the world, there is a price level below which operators do not sell.

In spite of a most discouraging outlook we are inclined to favour purchases of Broach July August on any further dips.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest (12-4 p.m.)	8.65+10
New York May lowest (10 a.m.)	—8.50—05
Liverpool May highest	4.77—05
Liverpool May lowest	4.73—09

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Nervousness over general economic outlook continues to affect all markets. Opinion expressed in some quarters that direct monetary inflation can alone reverse present deflationary spiral.

Market weak on Wall Street collapse. Lancashire trade deplorable. Immediate future uncertain but think market would react well on any favourable news especially from Wall Street.

New York: Market firmed early on fixations easing with stocks and Southern selling.

Market followed securities. Technical position strengthened by longs liquidating due to statistical situation. Business situation not encouraging. Trade support below the market.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 30

May	8.55
July	8.60—02
October	8.62—03
December	8.63—03
January	8.65—03
March	8.68—04
Middling Spot	8.61

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 30

May	8.67—01
July	8.72—02
October	8.75+02
Middling Spot	8.78

NEW YORK
New York, March 30

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
May	8.53 to 8.53
July	8.59 to 8.59
October	8.63 to 8.63
NOON CALL—	
May	8.58
July	8.64
October	8.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, March 30

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	8,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	11,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March 30

March	4.73—06
April	4.72—07
May	4.76—06
June	4.80—06
July	4.84—06
August	4.87—06
September	4.90—05
October	4.93—05
November	4.94—05
December	4.96—05
January	4.98—05
February	4.99—05
March	5.01—05
Middling Spot	4.86—08
	10-12 a.m. quotations
May	4.77
October	4.93

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 30

SAKELS—	
May	13.05—33
July	13.20—61
November	13.59—27
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.11—19
June	10.08—18
October	10.26—17
GIZA—	
May	12.28—20
July	12.39—16
November	12.57—16

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 29th March	9,475
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,619,098
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,210,448
Decrease	591,350

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 31.

Following unchanged New York advices the local market opened today at Rs. 165/12 for Broach J./A. delivery and improved to Rs. 166/8 on scattered buying. Broach A./M. opened at Rs. 162/8 and advanced to Rs. 163 business was moderate and the tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point and later on was quoted 2 points up. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G.—	
Broach April/May	163 10 0
Broach July/August	167 0 0
Fine M.G.—	
Oomra May	147 4 0
Oomra July	149 2 0
F.G.M.G.—	
Bengal May	126 4 0
Bengal July	128 0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 31.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal Up.	... 133	130	127		124
Punjab	... 133	130	127		124
Rajputana	... 133	130	127		124
Oomra No. 3	154	151	148		145 ...
C. P. No. 1	166	163	160		157 ..
C. P. No. 2	159	156	153		150 ...
Broach No. 2	... 168	166	164		162
Punjab-Ame.	... 189	186	183		180
Surat	... 222	219	216		213
Rajpipla	... 212	209	206		203

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 31.

Bengal Superfine	134/36
Bengal Fine	130/32
Bengal F.G.	127/28
C. P. 1	156/61
C. P. 2	151/52
Arvi	153/54
Amraoti	146/48
Ellichpur	155/54
Berar	148/50
Khandesh	138/42
Jalna/Sailu	138/42
Burwah/Sanavad	150/52
Khandwa	150/52
Harda/Khirkiya	152/54
Mathia	126/31
Malkapur	144/46
Broach	165/67
Punjab 4 F.	180/83
Punjab 289 F.	213/18
Sindh 4 F.	173/78
Sindh N. T.	198/203
Kampala	285/86
Jinja	270/71
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	208/10

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 31.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	318	46,688	198,203
Central India	102	36,224	307,082
Barsi and Nagar	1,403	126,855	152,188
Hyderabad-Gaorani	50	36,660	83,211
Berar	1,786	269,487	512,490
Central Provinces	236	59,342	105,677
Total Oomras	3,895	575,256	1,358,851
Dholera	1,323	52,076	52,929
N.-W. Provinces		2,558	7,837
Rajputana		12,413	67,616
Sindh-Punjab	1,921	453,893	278,033
Broach	8,272	85,857	208,723
Coompta and Dharwar	237	12,022	13,981
Westerns-Northerns	287	9,724	19,228
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1	1,418	3,502
American		153,430	4,560
Egyptian, African and Sudan	5,239	280,445	205,767
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	29
Total	21,175	1,640,273	2,221,180

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 24th March.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year	Last year.
Europe		1,474	178,158 289,838
Japan and China		11,139	375,285 937,856
Coast Ports		41,209	13,993
Up-country by Rail		231,553	168,010
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		15,077	37,723
Total		12,613	841,282 1,447,420

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 30

GIZA—	
Spot	7.09—09
March	6.52—14
May	6.55—10
July	6.65—09
October	6.76—06
November	6.76—06
January	6.80—05
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.88—10
March	5.76—05
May	5.80—05
July	5.85—06
October	5.91—05
November	5.91—05
January	5.95—05

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 30-3-38	7302000	6203000
Receipts Yesterday 30-3-38	8000	11000
Exports to date 30-3-38	4866000	4591000
Stock at Ports 25-3-38	3044000	1869000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-3-38	2428000	1619000
Stock at Liverpool 25-3-38	1203000	969000
Visible Supply 25-3-38	7228000	5151000
Quantity in sight 25-3-38	12526000	11655000
Quantity out of sight 25-3-38	8179000	9758000

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, March 30

T T London on:—	
New York	4.96.84
Paris	163.12
Berlin	12.37 1/4
Madrid	30.00
Montreal	4.99 9/16
Amsterdam	8.96 15/16
Brussels	29.37 1/2
Milan	94.39
Berne	unquoted
Prague	142.25

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 31.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £6/19/11. London-Paris Exchange rate was 19 points up at 163,12. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.96-7/8. London Silver prices closed unchanged at 18-3/8. India bought and speculators sold. There was moderate business. Later on India bought up to a farthing over fixed rates at closing there were buyers at fixed price and sellers 1/16 over. New York Silver was unchanged at 42-3/4 cents and Montreal futures declined 10 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1/0 1/4. The local market which rose to Rs. 49/6 yesterday quietened down to-day but there was scattered buying in Silver-Gold was also steady with a fair enquiry. The local market is inclined to be bullish.

GOLD

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	14	6
Chaitra delivery	34	13	9
Chaitra Teji Mandi	0	2	6
Vaishakh delivery	34	12	0
Vaishakh Teji Mandi	0	4	0

SILVER

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	49	10	0
Chaitra delivery	49	2	0
Chaitra Teji Mand.	1	6	0
Vaishakh delivery	49	3	0
Vaishakh Teji Mandi	2	0	0

LONDON SILVER
London, March 30

Spot	18 3/8
Forward	18

LONDON GOLD
London, March 30

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-11

Montreal Silver

Montreal, March 30

April	40.05
May	40.00—100
June	40.00—100

New York Silver

New York, March 30

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 42 3/4 cents.

LONDON METAL

London, March 30

Copper	£38 12 6
Lead	£15 18 9
Spelter	£13 16 3
Tin	£173 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 31.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£38-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£43-0-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 43-2-0

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 30.

April	£10-0-0
May	£10-1-3.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, March 31.

Groundnuts May—	
Opening	27 9 0
Highest	27 11 0
Lowest	27 7 0
Closing	27 9 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	32 0 0
Highest	32 3 0
Lowest	32 0 0
Closing	32 2 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	18 1 6
Highest	18 2 6
Lowest	18 1 0
Closing	18 2 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 30.

March	81 1/8d.
May	81 1/8d.
July	81 1/8d.
October	80 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 30.

May	dol 0.86 1/2.
July	dol 0.82 1/4
September	dol 0.82 7/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 30

May	sh. 4 11 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, March 30.

July	2.15
September	2.17
January	2.16

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 30

Broach A/M 1938 opening 162 7/8 highest 163 1/4 lowest 162 1/4 closing 162 1/4 Broach J/A opening 166 highest 166 3/8 lowest 165 1/2 closing 165 1/2

Oomra May opening 146 1/2 highest 146 1/2 lowest 145 3/4 closing 145 3/4

Oomra July opening 149 highest 149 lowest 147 3/4 closing 147 3/4

Bengal May opening 125 1/2 highest 125 1/2 lowest 125 1/4 closing 125 1/2

Bengal July opening 127 highest 127 1/4 lowest 127 closing 127 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-4-38) Rs. 5 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 12

LONDON PRODUCE
London, March 30

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels April May sellers	38
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels April May sellers	38/6
Wheat South Australian parcels April sellers	38/6

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, March 31

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/6
3 per cent 1951/64	102/6
3 per cent 1941	103
3 per cent U P Bonds 9	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108
4 per cent 1960/70	113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/12
5 per cent 1939/44	104
5 per cent 1939/43	107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/14
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/63	113
5 per cent 1955	122
5 per cent 1945/55	113/4
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	101/14

Note:—There was no change of note and the market was not influenced by unfounded rumour of British Cabinet's resignation. 3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 97/10 and after declining to Rs. 97/9 rallied to Rs. 97/10.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 30

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£76 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 193. or later	£90 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£73 1/2
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 3/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	101 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 3/4
Victory Bonds	£109 1/8
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£11 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£87
National Bank of India	£39
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 31

B. C. RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T	1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D	1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 2 months	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	267 5/8
Bank's buying T T	265 5/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,215
Bank's buying T T	1,245
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	77 1/2
Bank's buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	67 1/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	67 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	74 nominal
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	155 3/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	91 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.96.93 30th instant
Japan London 1/2 31st instant
Hongkong London 1/2 3/4 31st instant
Shanghai London 1/0 1/2 31st instant
Java London 8.95 3/4 31st instant
London Paris 163.12 30th instant
London Belgium 29.37 1/2 30th instant
London Switzerland nil 30th instant
London Berlin 12.37 1/4 30th instant
London Stockholm 19.41 3/4 30th instant
London New York 4.96.84 30th instant
London Amsterdam 8.97 30th instant
London Italy 94.39 30th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £6-19-11 29th instant
Gold £6-19-11 30th instant
Silver London Ready 18 3/8 29th instant
Silver London Ready 18 3/8 30th instant
Silver London Forward 18 1/8 29th instant
Silver London Forward 18 1/8 30th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 29th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 30th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 29th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 30th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 29th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, March 30

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	76 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	90 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loans 1960/90	110 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 132 July 143 October 159 December 164 January 166 at cross rate 4.96 7/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 162/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.77 Rs. 45 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 165/8 Liverpool July 4.85 Rs. 45 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 162/4 New York May 8.55 Rs. 29 at cross rate 4.96 7/8

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 165/8 New York July 8.60 Rs. 27 at cross rate 4.96 7/8

LINSEED OIL
London, March 30

Linseed oil London per cwt naked April sellers	25/9
Linseed oil London per cwt naked May Aug sellers	25/9

PAY IN—APRIL 11 PAY OUT—APRIL 13

Steady Rise In Steel Shares

PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT AND COVERING

Market Displays Good Undertone

BOMBAY: March 31.

The local Share Bazar ruled firmer to-day with active Professional covering. Prominent Taravaniwalas were also steady buyers and speculative counters improved.

Yesterday an attempt was made to stage a rally in Wall-Street, but in the absence of confidence there was no support and U. S. Steel shares declined dollar 3/8, while Anaconda Coppers were unchanged.

Recent rapid ups and downs in an erratic fashion have reduced open interest from the market and Professional buying and selling is having quick effect. However, it is generally believed that in view of prospective dividends on Steel shares present prices are attractive. This belief is likely to have some effect as Bears will not have the courage to go short. But at the same time the international industrial and political uncertainties will result in cautious operations.

During the present month we have had substantial declines in almost all markets and naturally with elimination of weak long interest, any favourable development will have good effect.

The Market was chiefly influenced by unfounded rumour of the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, but towards the close there was some realising and prices reacted few points from the high levels reached.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 31.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	400	0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	881	4
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	255	0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	243	12
100 COLABA (Rs. 4) XD	165	0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1 E.D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-6-3	
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	139	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	163	12
1,000 Hindustan	1720	0
100 Indore	65	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	122	8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	290	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	525	0
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,102	8
250 Model	49	4
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	248	12
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 Phoenix (Rs 10)	253	12
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs 30)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	84	6
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	216	4
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)	106	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	820	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114	12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12) XD	31	0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1550	0
125-500 Imp Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	383	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	115	12
5 Union (As. 4)	5	12
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	119	8
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	855	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	8
20 Mercantile	55	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	37	8
200 Oriental	4350	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8) XD	139	6
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45 plus 30) XD	1420	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10
50 BOM. TRAM. (Rs. 2-8)	125	14
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10 Broach (As 5)	10	3
100 Karachi (4)	222	8
100 Poona (4)	206	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	170	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	145	0
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8 plus 28) XD	1345	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantej	922	8
100 C. Province	99	4
100 Dn Baramati	104	
100 Gujarat	99	0
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	727	8
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	5
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	4
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28	0
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	50	0
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1022	8
75 TATA STEEL ORDY. (Rs. 10)	236	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	345	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	156	4
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	240	0
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	580	0
50 Do Conty. (Rs. 8)	200	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	7
50 BOM TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8) XD	90	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	137	8
50 I. Invest Trust	44	8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690	0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	71	8
15 Scindia	19	10
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	32	0
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 31

Bombay Dyeing (865) 867 877 876 886 885 881
Centu.y 248/(12) 251 255
Central India (238/2) 239 241 243
Kohinoor (281/4) 280 287 283 290 285 290
New Great (246/4) 246 248
Simplex (82/8) 83 82 84/6
Swadeshi (216/4) 220 218 216
Associated Cement (119) 118/8 118 119 119/8
Andhra (1415) 1410 1420
Tata Hydro (145) 145
Tata Power (1341/4) 1340 1350 1345 1340 1345
Tram Ord (124/11) 125 125/10 125/14
T Steel Defd (975) 977 1000 1010 1002/8 1020 1017 1032 1025 1022
T Steel Ord (229) 230 234 232 234 238 237 235/8 236
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (173) 173 172/8
Bellapur (155) 156
B Steam (240) 240
B Burma (560) 557 567 575 572 583 580

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, March 30

Messrs. Batlivala and Karanj have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Forn Power Gold D 5 per cent	38
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	38
United Power and Light	1 1/4
United Gas Corp	3
American Tel and Tel	111
Western Union Telg	17 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly	23
Erie Rly	2 1/2
New York Central Rly	10
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	81
Crucible Steel 7 pc rcent Pfd	86
Libbey Owans Ford Glass	24
Bethelehem Steel	42 1/4
Crucible Steel	20
Ludlum Steel	13
Republic Steel	12
United S Steel	39 1/4
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	5
United S Smelting	47
Anaconda Copper Mining	22 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	39 3/4
Chrysler Motors	37 1/4
General Motors	27 1/4
General Electric	28 1/4
Union Carbide	59 1/2
Barnsdall Oil	10
Consolidated Oil	7 1/4
Socony Oil	11
St Oil of N J Oil	40
National Distillers	17
Amr Tob B	60
Chase Bank	24 1/2
National City Bank	20
Harvard Brewing	1
Celanese Corp	9

Market reactionary. Turnover 1 3/4 million shares.

DECLINE IN RUBBER

Bombay, March 31

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable:—

Weakness caused by no cut quota and fact that speculators cutting losses. Would prefer to hold off for the time being till conference returns. April June 5 3/8d.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 31.

Wheat	19,684 Cwts.
Linseed	39,400 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,542 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,260 Cwts.
Poppyseed	54 Cwts.
Groundnuts	21,358 Cwts.
Castorseed	1,240 Cwts.
Rice	58,723 Cwts.
Myrabollams	5,925 Cwts.
Cottonseed	7,933 Cwts.
Mowraseed	378 Cwts.
Gram	969 Cwts.
Joowar	3,257 Cwts.
Barley	527 Cwts.
Bajree	1,229 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	11,572 Cwts.

7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	93	8
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	552	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107	4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98	8
7 p.c Tata Hydro	XD 151	4
7-1/2 Tata Power	XD 1547	8
6 p.c. Tata Stegl 1st	206	
7½ Tata Steel 2nd	172	8
7 p.c Vishnu	103	12
DEBENTURES.		
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	80	4
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109	6

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1938

Dr. Pattabhi Explains Implications Of Gandhiji's Statement

"INDIA WILL MAINTAIN PEACE BY UNDERSTANDING AND FELLOWSHIP

Says, Mahatma Didn't Mean That Congress Couldn't Maintain Order But That It Had Failed To Overcome Communal Differences Through Love

MASULIPATAM: March 28.

"WE MUST GO ONE STEP FURTHER IN INTERPRETATIONS AND SAY WHAT MAHATMAJI SAYS IS THAT THE CONGRESS IS NOT YET ABLE TO PROVE THE SUPREMACY OF NON-VIOLENCE AS THE ARBITER OF HUMAN DESTINIES IN THE COUNTRY," observes Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramiah, member of the Congress Working Committee and President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee in a statement adverting to Mahatmaji's statement, appearing in "Harijan" about the fitness of the Congress to substitute British rule in India.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah, observed that Mahatmaji's statement to the effect that the Congress has not yet qualified itself to be a substitute for the British Government in India, is as courageous as perhaps it is unexpected. But as a Satyagrahi, Mahatma Gandhi would not be expected to say anything else, when he feels the impotence of the Congress to overcome communal differences by sweet arguments of love.

In this connection, one should trace the history of the communal riots in the past. On very few occasions, had commissions been appointed to investigate the origin of communal riots. These were appointed after order was restored. Once peace and tranquillity were restored, nobody bothered about the origin of the riots and even if people who were able to trace this aspect, could be these nobody went into the influences behind.

On the very day Lord Irwin set foot in India, there were communal riots for six weeks in the streets of Calcutta. 120 people died, numbers being equal as between the Hindu and the Muslim communities. This was repeated five years later in Bombay. Whenever a great event took place, such incidents had the knack of coming in. Outbreak of the riots recently in Allahabad was possible of being traced to unforeseen forces behind. The Congress Government was as much as any Government, and the Hindus and the Muslims should recognise this factor, which was all important.

Proceeding, he felt there was nothing humiliating in Mahatma Gandhi stating that the Congress could not take the place of the British Government, for his statement was not meant to indicate that the British Government alone could maintain peace and order and we could not maintain it. What Mahatmaji meant was that British Government was able to maintain peace by force and the Congress Government must be able to do so by creating good understanding and a sense of fellowship amongst the two great communities in India. Obviously, Mahatma Gandhi meant that such good understanding and sense of fellowship and the bright time of law and love had not yet dawned. No one could take objection to that statement.—A.P.

Proposals For Revenue Reform

Premier's Appeal To Landlords For Co-operation

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 31.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U. P., has formulated his Government's proposals or tenancy and land revenue reform.

These proposals have been circulated to the members of the Tenancy and Land Revenue Committee, appointed by the Legislature.

These proposals relate to the unification of law and hereditary rights of tenants.

Regarding subletting, order of succession, division of tenancies, buildings, trees, basis of rent, payment of rent, land revenue etc., Pandit Pant concludes by saying that Government trust that the larger landlords would approach the proposals without rancour and without suspicion of class warfare and the latter can only arise when the class interests are elevated above common good and the good of rural population as a whole is what the Government seek to promote in these proposals.

U. P. Government's Tenancy Proposals

PROPOSED BILL GIVES CONSIDERABLE CONCESSIONS TO ZAMINDARS

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 31.

The Government's proposals regarding tenancy legislation have met with mixed reception and it is pointed out that Government have gone very far in conciliating the Zamindars and that there is nothing in the proposals which may be said to be revolutionary or expropriatory. Many fears have been belied and the hopes too have been damped. Zamindars have felt much relieved that the Government has not gone much farther while the tenants naturally regard the proposals as far short of expectations raised in their minds and it is hoped that proposals will be improved upon in the Committee and some glaring gaps filled up to make the law more favourable to the tenants.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

To Government's main proposals may be reviewed as follows (1) Right of Zamindars to eject the tenants remains intact if arrears of rent due from the tenant amount to the sum equivalent to two years rent or more (2) Tenants of 'Sir Land' hereditary or otherwise will be liable to ejectment on certain grounds (3) In future 'Sir Land's rights will not accrue in Khudkast (4) Right of landlord to acquire land held by the tenant compulsorily through the Court is abolished (5) the tenant shall be entitled to let out holding for a period not exceeding five years (6) Tenants of "Sir Land" who have held land for five years at commencement of the new act shall become hereditary tenants provided his landlord is a person who pays land revenue exceeding one hundred rupees or local rate exceeding ten rupees (7) No arrest or detention for non-payment of land revenue or arrears of rent (8) Certain portions of arrears of rent to be written off on fulfilment of certain conditions regarding payment of rent due after stay orders (9) All fees and charges 'Cess, Hari,' 'Begar,' etc. except rent.

CHRISTIANS WANT MORE RESERVED SEATS

Suggestions For Alteration In Local Boards Act

The following representation, dated March 22, has been sent by Mr. Joseph W. Gomes, President, Christian Union, Bombay, and President, Vile Parle Municipality, Bombay Suburban District, Bombay, to the Minister for Local Self-Government.

"At the very outset I have the honour to point out that the Indian Christians welcome the policy of the Government to place them in General Constituencies, but, at the same time to point out to the Government that the Indian Christians of Bassein Taluka and other parts have not made the same progress as the major communities, and so require special protection by reservation on the principle of population basis.

"On going through the Schedule I, we find that only one seat is reserved for Indian Christians and that seat in the Bassein Constituency of the Bassein Taluka. In this connection I have to draw your attention to the fact that the Indian Christian population is about 25,000, and in view of the fact that two seats have been allotted to the Mahomedans whose population in the area is about 21,902, I submit that the proper representation for the Indian Christians should have been at least two. I trust therefore the Government would be pleased to accept the suggestion of two seats for Indian Christians out of 45 seats on the whole.

Assuming that Government grants the request prayed for, I would submit that the seat reserved for women in the 'Thana Mahal Constituency be reserved for Indian Christians' and that the seat for a women be reserved in the Halyan Taluka Constituency instead of one seat for Harijans in the said constituency. In view of this suggestion, I feel that there should be reserved seat for scheduled classes in the Palghar Taluka, as I am of opinion that the population of scheduled classes in that Taluka is substantial, and that there are six seats without any reservation for that class.

Andhra As New Province

Resolution Passed In Madras Assembly

MADRAS, March 30.

In the Madras Assembly this evening Mr. Konda Venkatapayya (Congress) moved a resolution recommending the constitution of separate provinces on linguistic basis and urged that Andhra should be constituted into a new province.

Accepting on behalf of the Government Mr. Venkatapayya's resolution, the Premier stated that one thing that made him hesitate in placing the question in the forefront was the undesirability of bringing questions of the nature of the present one which tended to arouse passions at a time when the country was engaged in larger questions. He conceded that the constitution of Andhra province had stood all tests for the constitution of a separate province from the view point of race, nationality, language economic advantage and geographical contiguity. By the resolution they accepted the principle of constitution of provinces on linguistic basis

The resolution was declared carried after which the Speaker announced at 9-20 p.m. that in pursuance of a message received from the Governor the present session stood prorogued.—A. P.

KARNATAK OBSERVES UNIFICATION DAY

(From A. Correspondent)

DHARWAR, March 30.

In accordance with the request of the President, Karnatak Unification League, the whole of Karnatak observed "Unification Day" yesterday.

Dharwar citizens also held an observance in Narayenrao Koppikar, Municipal President, presided. Mr. Malimath Pleader, Mrs. Krishnabai Panjikar, Dr. Kabbur, Messrs Dharmappa, Sambrani, Hukkerikar and others spoke.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:

"This meeting supports the unification resolution coming before Madras and Bombay Assemblies and urges the Congress parties to whole-heartedly support the meeting also holds the opinion that throughout Karnatak a hue and cry will arise in case the resolution falls in the Assemblies".

In Hubli under the presidency of Mr. Tallpur Rayangouda the Day was observed and similar resolution was passed. Also support was sent to Dharwar D. C. C. resolution regarding Satyagraha.

JODHPUR GETS MORE PARGANAS

NEW DELHI, March 31.

A Communique states that the administration of the Lodgarh, Dewair and Saroth Parganas belonging to the Mewar State and of the Chang and Kot-Kirana Parganas belonging to the Jodhpur State, which were hitherto administered as parts of the Chief Commissionership of Ajmer-Merwara, has been transferred to the States concerned with effect from the 1st April, 1938 on the conditions published in the Press Communique issued on February 3, 1938.—A.P.

MRS. NAIDU NOT YET RECOVERED

Can't Attend Working Committee Session

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), March 31.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has not yet recovered from her recent illness, is unable, under medical advice to proceed to Calcutta for attending the Congress Working Committee meeting, on April 1.—A. P.

An emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference has been called to meet at Jetpur in the first week of April to deliberate on the implications of Federation with special reference to the status of Talukdars in the Western India States Agency.

Representative Government And Financial Control

Mansa State Subjects Demand Radical Reform In Land System

The Committee appointed by the Mansa Khedut Committee to investigate into the grievances of the State subjects and the reforms essential for ending the present State of affairs has submitted a comprehensive report suggesting radical changes in land taxation and inauguration of a Representative Council, elected by the people to make laws and control finances. The Committee in the course of their report say:—

It is only since last 60 or 62 years that the Mansa State got any powers of civil or criminal jurisdiction. The late Raoliji, father of the present ruler, was a highly tactful man and by cajoling the leaders of the people, by giving some individual benefit he succeeded in his attempts to increase his income by securing the support of such avaricious leaders. In this manner he introduced the Dasota i.e. the system for revenue settlement after every ten years. With the introduction of Dasota the revenue dues were increased and with the help of unjust classification of the soil, the increase became so heavy and unbearable in the last decade that people petitioned repeatedly to the Raoliji and the Political Agent. Thereafter the State announced a reduction of 16 1/2 per cent, but the people were not satisfied with it and the Mansa State people residing in Bombay intervened.

In this connection these merchants still persist in misrepresenting this matter. In view of that we beg to state:—

That these merchants had no authority to negotiate for settlement given either by the Raoliji or by the people.

The Diwan got the paid Mukhies to agree to a reduction of further two and a quarter per cent. (making a total of 18 3/4 per cent.) and secured their signatures in Darbargadh, through cajoling or threats of losing their posts in the State.

As soon as the fifteen hundred and more peasants standing in the Darbargarh came to know of the above mentioned understanding, they immediately went out of the Darbargarh and repudiated this undertaking and unjust settlement.

The discontent in the peasants of the Mansa State has continued, and time and again different orders have been issued to appease the people. Such public announcements were made by the Mansa Mahajan and published in 1921 by Sjt. Ambalal Bulakhidas Munim.

In the Mansa administration no duties as laid down for a Hindu ruler have been properly discharged. Instead of the villages prospering, the agriculture has grown worse and worse. The farmers have been ruined instead of prospering. Unemployment and starvation are on the increase in place of trade and industry.

Together with the determination to stand firm the people also vowed themselves to observance of complete non-violence and peace.

After mature deliberation in the matter we make our suggestions and recommendations as under:—

The administration of the State must have the co-operation of the people, and the voice of the entire people must prevail in the administration.

It is necessary that there should be a reorganization of the revenue and the police departments. The reorganization ought to be achieved in such a way that these departments accept the protection of the economic, physical and cultural rights of the peasants as their duty, and gladly pursue their assigned work with full knowledge of these rights.

The judiciary must be considered sacrosanct and must be above reproach. There should be no interference either from the Ruler or the Diwan in the work of the Law Courts.

It is necessary that a representative State Council elected on population and functional basis should be established to legislate, superintend, and tender advice to the Ruler for the conduct of the State administration.

The main and heavy burden of taxation falls on the heads of the peasants. The major portion of the State's income is also derived from the income of the peasants. As such it is in the fitness of things that in such Representative State Council 4/5ths of the seats should be given to the village peasants and from the remaining 1/5th half should be filled by the Bhayats and the other half should go to the artisans and the merchants.

The peasants' representatives should be elected by a direct election based on an adult franchise of all the men and women who have attained the age of 18.

The Bhayats, artisans, and merchants may elect their representatives either directly or through their own electoral colleges.

It is necessary that the administrative expenses must be reduced so that the revenues may be spent on the nation-building departments.

The individual and general rights of the people must be respected without any infringement of breach therein. The rights are as under:—

Freedom of speech; freedom of union; freedom to acquire knowledge; freedom of faith; freedom of the Press; freedom to socio economic organisation; freedom to guard the rights and interests of the people; protection of the constitution and the internal freedom in the State.

To establish a Khedut Panchayat of all the villages of Mansa State, to bring into being the State Representative Council as per clauses 1 to 15 and to rule accordingly, and to accord the support and co-operation to any such rule.

NEW DEWAN FOR MANSA

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, March 31.

The Durbar of Mansa visited the Agency Resident here and it is decided to appoint the Agency retired pensioner Rao Bahadur Acharatlal Shah as a Dewan on Rs. 400 per mensem. He shall take charge on 1st.

In view of the impending enquiry ordered by the Madras Government into the labour dispute regarding wage-cuts, the proceedings pending against labour leaders under security sections are likely to be dropped.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

WHAT IF WE HAVE GOT WADE AND TH' DAME LOCKED IN?-- WE STILL GOTTA GET TO TH' BOAT!
SHUT UP AND LEND ME A HAND WITH THIS BARREL!
GAS-OLINE!
I'VE GOT IT ALL OVER THE HOUSE-- WE LIGHT IT AND GET RID OF THOSE TWO-- AND AT TH' SAME TIME WE MAKE A BREAK FOR THE BOAT!
WHAT A STORM!
NEVER MIND THE STORM! HERE GOES TH' TORCH---RUN FOR THE BOAT!
GOSH, I'M GETTIN' WORRIED ABOUT WADE--
INSPECTOR DONAVAN! THE HOUSE--- IT'S ON FIRE!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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